PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 6.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam
Routes and Dâks, Places of Interest—Inland
and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Informa-
tion &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

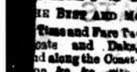
THE TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,552.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-30 P.M.				
31st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10500		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		7913
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued at favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7913		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7931		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7913		

T.=Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER

At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	336	486
Port Said	468	748	374	561	362	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	960	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	663	*1133	570	*930	429	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 945 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
G. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	...	Nov. 7
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 10
G. City of London	...	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 28
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 16	Dec. 5	Dec. 5
R. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 18
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909.	.... 1909.	Jan. 5
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 16	Feb. 16	....
G. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 18	Mch. 23	....
G. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 26	....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	....
G. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 8—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 16 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 2nd Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,908	Tues. 29th Oct.	9 a.m.	Gutch Mandvie,
LHASA	2171	Fri, 30th Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Gutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,908 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Oct, sailing (on Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahamera, and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 7th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

27th October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capitains.	To Sail on or about THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,838	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,365	Guiconnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,868	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov, 1908.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec, "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD, *Agent.*

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
KOERNER	6,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov, 1908
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Daboovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5,999	G. Bergoglian	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

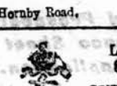
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	7,895	A. Bartole	24th Nov, 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,500	11th Nov 08.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th " "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec "
CURASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th " "
SCINDIA	Wm Keleo	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	8th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6091	A. Haig	27th February, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	19th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	1st April, 1909.
CURASSIA	6716	A. Tait	17th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Keleo	2nd May, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 225
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 806
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 722
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents, Bombay.*

Messrs. R. J. KEYNER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "[illegible]," LONDON.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
†KAISER	2,900	Pohlenz	2nd Nov.
*REICHSTAG	2,100	Jacobson	13th "
GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Burmeister	23rd "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES, *Agent,*

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 8TH Oct., 1908.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

HARRY S. JOHNSTON, BOMBAY, *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Astung-Hdes	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Penglen (Makdra)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Niuchwang	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA, *Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—12-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG, AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES Issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

PERFECT LIPP PIANOS

THE NEW
UPRIGHT GRAND
Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,
Rs. 780.
Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
" 24 " " " " 38

PIANOS LIPP PIANOS

THE NEW
UPRIGHT GRAND
Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,
Rs. 780.
Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
" 24 " " " " 38

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

Contain the full LIPP STEEL FRAME cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

Passes a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many GRAND PIANOS of greater length, and without the slightest exaggeration or the use of inflated terms.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

can fairly be described as Genuine Grand Pianos of extraordinary merits,

Rs. 1,500.

Guaranteed for 5 years, on the Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 136-4. For 24 months, per month Rs. 72.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
Sole Agents,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DO YOU KNOW?

That the vast resources of the well known English firm of Gun-makers,

MESSRS. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM LTD.,

BEING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

THE VERY BEST MATERIAL

IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.

SOLE AGENTS:

K. & S. MOTOR COY,
BOMBAY, 7.

"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a soilor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a [illegible] that the Empire has reconized, and does recognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing moter burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and oldiers of the Empire.

TEA From our own Gardens.
COFFEE From our own Plantations.
JAMS From our own Factory.
PICKLES From our own Factory.
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SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

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SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.
COAL LANDING.

THE COMPANY invite TENDERS for LANDING COALS from Ships in Harbour or and docks and cartage to the Gas Works, Parel, for the year 1909. Apply for particulars to

A. R. BUROH,
General Manager and Engineer.

STANDARD BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 27th October, 1908, at 3-50 p.m, Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1908.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th October to 3rd November, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
SADDUM & Co., LD.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 13th OCTOBER, 1908.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held on TUESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1908, at 4 p.m. Standard time, to consider and if sanctioned, to pass the following Special Resolution viz :—

(1). "That in order to simplify the accounts of the jetha department this Company's jetha business be handed over to the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, and that any profit or loss on the jetha business be shared equally between this Company and the Indian Cotton Company, Limited.

(2.) "That in order to facilitate the work of the Company the balance sheets of the Company shall hereafter be made up to 30th September each year instead of up to 30th June as heretofore."

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., LD.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

BOMBAY 13TH OCTOBER,

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 27th October, 1908, at 3-30 p. m., Standard Time to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1908.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be closed from 20th October to 3rd November, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., LD.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1908.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held on TUESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1908, at 3-40 p. m; Standard Time, to consider, and if sanctioned, to pass the following Special Resolutions viz :—

1. "That in order to simplify the accounts of the jetha department this Company shall take over the jetha business of the New Berar Company, Limited, and that any profit or loss on the jetha business be shared equally between this Company and the New Berar Company, Limited.
2. "That in order to facilitate the work of the Company the balance sheets of the Company shall hereafter be made up to 30th September each year instead of up to 30th June as heretofore."

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., LD.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 13TH OCTOBER 1908.

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES required for 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1909 :—

I. Mineral Oils.
II. Oils, Waste & Tallow.
III. Miscellaneous Stores.

2 Further information regarding the supply and Tender Form and Specification for each of the above items can be had on application to the Superintendent of Stores, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras.

3. Tenders will be received up to noon, on FRIDAY, the 20th November, 1908, and should be addressed in a sealed cover, to the AGENT, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, superscribed.—

"TENDER FOR MINERAL OILS."—
"Miscellaneous Stores. ... Broad Gauge Section."
"Do. do. ... Metre Gauge Section."
"Oils, Waste & Tallow. ... Do. "
"Do. do. ... Broad Gauge Section."
as the case may be.

4. Printed copies of Tender Forms can be obtained from the Superintendent of Stores, Rayapuram, Madras, on payment of Re. 1 each.

5. Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. This amount should be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, or to the Company's Cashier at Madras, and the receipt for the same sent along with the Tender. This earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful Tenderers but retained towards the security required from successful Tenderers.

6. For the due fulfilment of the contract the successful Tenderer should deposit with the Railway Company, security to the extent decided by the Superintendent of Stores, which in case of failure of contract will be liable to forfeiture to the Railway Company.

7. The contractor will be required to execute a stamped Agreement on receiving notice that his Tender has been accepted and will bear the cost of stamping the Agreement and Schedule Form.

8. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted by the Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE, Post Box No. 55,
Madras, N. E 20-10-1908.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL CONTRACT, 1909.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent and Manager, up to 5 p.m., on the 30th November, 1908, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores:—

Castor Oil, Kerosine Oils in bulk and in tins, Lubricating Oils for Cylinder and Axle, Linseed Oils, Turpentine, Cotton Waste, &c.

Tender forms with full particulars can be obtained on payment of Rs Re. 1 from the Undersigned.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Store-keeper,
H. H. The N.G.S. Rys. Coltd.

SECUNDERABAD, 22nd OCTOBER, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the Construction of a BIG CHAWL, at Dammer Lane, Gaumdevi Road, shall be received in the office of the Undersigned, situated at No. 1, Dalal Street, Fort, until 4 p. m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, 1908.

Tender forms and specification will be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per copy from the same office, where plans may also be inspected.

Those concerned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders should be headed thus :—"Tender for the construction of a Building at Gaumdevi Road."

JEHANGIER M. BILLIMORIA, M.S.A.,
Architect and Civil Engineer.

3RD OCTOBER, 1908.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1908, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June 1908.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.
5. To sanction the issue of Rs. 3,00,000 new Capital in 1,200 Shares of Rs. 250 each bearing Cumulative Preference Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th October to 28th October, 1908, both days inclusive,

By order of the Directors,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1908.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the
Old Lamp Trade Mark.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0 ; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. G. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own case, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose,
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 16.
" Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE " Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE
Sole proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
LAST 5 NIGHTS
ELLIS OPERA CO.
(By special arrangement with MAURICE E. BANDMANN.)
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE BEAUTY OF BATH.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 28TH.
THE GEISHA.
THURSDAY, 29TH.
AMASIS.
FRIDAY, 30TH.
FLARODORA.
SATURDAY, OCT., 31ST.
LAST MATINEE.
THE GEISHA, 5 P.M.
LAST NIGHT.
SERGT. BRUE.
Prices, Rs. 4, 2, 1. Boxes, Rs. 40.
Plan at ROSE and CO.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE
Sole Proprietor : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
COMMENCING
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2.
CARTER.
THE MODERN MIRACLE-WORKER
AND
PRINCE OF PRESTIDIGITATORS.
He exemplifies the marvellous advance that has been made in Magic in recent years.
IT IS AN EDUCATION TO SEE HIM.
IT IS A MISFORTUNE TO MISS HIM.
He is the first Magician who Answers the Name.
ILLUSIONS ON A SCALE NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.
MIRTHFUL AND MYSTERIOUS.

The	The Mysterious Chinese Wizard.
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Psychic	ABIGAIL PRICE. Marvel.

THE EIGHTH WONDER.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.
PRICES—Rs. 4, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
Performance to commence at 9-30 P. M.
H. P. LYONS, Touring Manager.

ONLY MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 7th.

TO-NIGHT !!
AND EVERY NIGHT.
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
ON THE MAIDAN
from 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S. T.)
The most up to date one in India.
ENTIRELY NEW FILMS DELINEATING:
The Most Thrilling Events of the World
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE
will be shown in
TO-NIGHT'S FIRST GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

"The grand Film DIEPPE CIRCUIT 1908—is one of the most sensational subject of motor car races which has been known by all the world, and is a record for the numerous tragic accidents which happened; and amongst them is sadly recorded the death of the well known Chaffeur CISSAC and of his assistant.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH, Pavilion has been greatly improved ; one of the feature being the Velvet boxes whose grand appearance will impress the Public of being in one of the finest Theaters of Europe. The draperies inside and outside of the Pavilion have been executed by Messrs Evans, Fraser and Co., of Bombay, and cannot fail to be admired. The grounds are also most beautifully laid out with thousands of colored Electric Lights, Games, Fairy Bowers, etc., and no troubles and expenses have been spared to render the place as comfortable as possible, and where the general public can spend a very pleasant hour.

The PRINCESS STRING BAND will play a choice programme every evening and the well-known Pianist Mr. PHILLIP will accompany the Films.

Another attraction of the Show will be the Buffet under European management.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases arising from disordered stomach.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From MRS. ELIZABETH WAGENTREIBER, Delhi:—

"With much pleasure and many thanks I beg to acknowledge the benefit I derived from your far-famed 'Essence of Papiya.' I suffered from Dyspepsia in a most painful form and found great relief after taking the first two bottles and continued to take four more. After the sixth I felt so much better that I left off taking it regularly but if at any time I feel the old pain and symptoms returning, I immediately take another bottle of the Essence. I am now able to eat more and can change my diet without fear of what were to me most dreaded attacks of indigestion."

From MR. E. L. M. ASANSOLE, E. I. Railway :—

"I had very bad Dyspepsia, my food used to turn rotten and sour my stomach and I used one bottle of Essence of Papiya and now I am sure I could digest a brick. It has thoroughly cured me of Dyspepsia, hence I have so much confidence in your medicines. You certainly deserve credit for introducing such a medicine to poor suffering dyspeptics. You may certainly publish what I have said about your Papiya Essence."

From MR. W. F. LEGGE, Buttowrah, Jaunpore:—

"I had for several months been suffering from severe attacks of Dyspepsia and loss of appetite, and in fact lost over 4 stone in weight, when a friend who had for years been a sufferer from the same disorder, advised me to try your Edward's Papiya Essence, which he said had done him a wonderful deal of good. I followed his advice and I am happy to say, have found relief. I have taken it according to the instructions on the bottles ; am no longer troubled with indigestion and have recovered my appetite. As I think this agreeable remedy should be generally known, you are at liberty to publish this statement."

PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
Medical Hall, Benares.
Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(Banker).

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Medikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY ?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BERYL HOUSE, Wodehouse Road.—FLAT TO LET, from 1st December, on the East side, Facing Road, Rent Rs. 250. Apply to A. R. SHARP, at the above address.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance. Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and still litating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse prowers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P Parekh. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which holds good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstracts of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Ark Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 3 including Postage.

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
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AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
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HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. H. WILSON, *Agent.*
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.
F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	" 7,57,500
Reserve Fund	" 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office : BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 8	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 12	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	43 13	36 5	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 13	66 12	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	53 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE DEMAND FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.....£3,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,493,500
ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.
The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.
For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

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POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD BRIDPORT.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

The Market closed to-day on account of Devali Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Strathgarry, 2,840 tons, Captain D. Stanhope, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Sealda, 3,438 tons, Captain R. H. Brown, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Venice S. N. Co.'s steamer Caboto, 2,845 tons, Captain G. B. Schiaffino, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The P & O Co.'s extra steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain Lewellen, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.... ...Lt E Stocken ... ...R I Marine
H M S Battleaxe.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comdr ... ..Gadner .....R I M

In the Stream.

R I M S Pallanza....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt G O Forcath ...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 23.

Abbotsford ... .2352 Scroggie .....The Bombay & Co
Auchenarden ...2443 Galloways ... ...E Latham & Co
Adava.....2271 Smith ..... W & A G & Co
Brazilian ....2438 Tunbly .....Cary Bros Co
Banadar .....2986 Dubois .....T Morrison & Co
Brandon .....1519 Evenson ...W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House ....R A Willis
Glenmore .....1329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaselvarn .....M M & Co
Galcutta.....2241 .....Young..... .....T M & Co
D Doranha...4785 .. Hide ...Shanghai 11-11 P & O Co
Fife.....2491 Harrison .....Bombay Co
Fultala .....2701 Allen ... . M M & Co
Hild .....730 Salveson ... .F F Campbell & Co
Inchbonva.....2572 Nicholas .. ..T Morrison & Co
Ipswich.....515 Webb .....S Dharamsi & Co
Kirley Bank ...2032 Kerr ... ...W & A G & Co
Kt Templor...4601 Gihilt .....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkarran.....2413 Smith .. ..The Bombay Co
Kola .....510 Moxon.....P Gulf..... ...M M & Co
Lhasa.....950 McDiarmid...Karachi 23-10 M M & Co
Loodiana .....2124 Ross ....M M & Co
Lady Gordon... 816 Butler ....M M & Co
Melbourne.....2394 Stafford .....Finlay Muir & Co
Mazagon.....3279 Lowe ....M M & Co
Nawab .....2041 Olden-Cobb ....T M & Co
Nadir .....2041 Wright..... .....T Morrison & Co
Plassy .....4412 Notley ... ...Transport
Singapore ...2736 Taylor ....K Nixon & Co
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin ....Shah S N Co
Strathdee.....2846 White ....W & A G & Co
Strathgarry .....2840 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Strathness .....2812 Lamont ....S Wallace & Co
Singu... ....1912 Murison ....S Wallace & Co
Sealda..... .....3438 Brown ....M M & Co
Trocas..... .....2557 Miles ....W & A G & Co
Vanzhall .....2346 Bradbering..... .....Bombay Co
Weymouth.....2539 Catto ....
Persia ... ...4793 Haughton...London ...21-10 P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

8 Walton Hall...3293 Berry ...N F ...K Nixon & Co
4 Leipsura ...2124 Fry ...Calcutta...24-10 M M & Co
5 Florida...2939 Murry ...N F ...A M Jeewanjee & Co
8 Koarbar ...3163 Forsyth ...Trieste 1-11 A L S N Co
9 City of Glasgow ...4113 Greenhorn ...Karachi...3-11 K Nixon & Co
10&11 Oceana 3537 Shandland ...Hyde ...28-10 P & O Co
12 Marmora ...5239 Weston ...London ...7-11 P & O Co
15 Caboto...2845 Schiaffino...Calcutta 27-10 P&RSNCo
16 Khan ...2923 Hill ...Jeddah ...31-10 B & P S N Co

M W D D

Kenn .....146 Shepherd Jeddah 4-11 Shah S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Sealda s	Brown	Calcutta, Oct 13
	Salsette s	Lewellen ...	Marseilles, Oct 14

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Goalpara s	Kiten	Persian Gulf, &c
	E F. Ferdinand s	Nitsche.....	Kobe, &c
	Linga s	Both ell.....	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Great Marquarry, Stanhope, for Calcutta.
„ Caboto, Schiaffino, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Singu, for Rangoon, &c.
„ Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, SATURDAY, OCT. 17.

ARRIVALS. Date	Vessels.	From	DEPARTURE. Date	To
June 21	Petronia	Copenhagen		
Sept 5	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Berbera	13	Bombay
6	H.M. S. Proserpine	Berbera	14	Berbera
9	Africa	D'Jibouti	12	Mogadisio
Oct. 7	Arcadia	Bombay		Bombay
10	Evandale	Cardiff		
	Baron Balfour	Swakim		
11	Prinz Eitel Friedrick	Yokohama	11	Bremen
	Sr. Berkhud	Perim	12	Perim
	Yeghileh	Red Sea Ports	13	Red Sea Ports
	Fildmarshall	Durban	11	Hamburg
	Falcon	Berbera	12	Somali Coast
	Woodcock	Do.		Hodeida
	E. F. Ferdinand	Trieste		Kobe via Bbay
	Indrawadi	New York	11	China
	Pelican	Glasgow	12	Rangoon
	Mozaffari	Bombay		Jeddah
	Moldavia	London		Australia
				Calcutta
12	Caboto	Venice		
13	Koarbar	Trieste	13	Bombay
14	Natal	Madagascar	14	Marseilles
	Lanquor	Hongkong		Do.
	A. Vispucci	Mussawa		Mussawa
	Havesloe	Sueraboya		Delaware B W.
	Binger	D'Jibouti	15	D'Jibouti
	Arabia	Bombay		London
15	Culna	Bombay		Antwerp
	Diwara	London		Calcutta
	S. M. S. Fox	Berbera		
16	Rahmani	Jeddah	16	Bombay
17	Ernest Simons	China	17	Marseilles
	Falcon	Somali Coast		

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Sydney" left Colombo for Bombay on 25th instant and she is expected here on 28th instant at 8 a.m.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Duca Baldissino, from Genoa left Suez on the 25th instant for Aden and Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PERCIVAL—October 21, at Meranra, Coorg, the wife of G. S. P. Percival, Madras Police, of a daughter (still-born).

WELCHMAN—October 23, at Holy Trinity Parsonage, Bangalore, to the Rev. and Mrs. R. H. Welchman, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RIDSDALE—BEER—October 14, at the M. E Church, Naini Tal, by the Rev. S. Knowles, M. A. (grandfather of the bride), assisted by the Revs. Waugh and Revis, Percy Lancelot Ridsdale (Cawnpore), youngest son of the late G. M. M. Ridsdale, District Supdt. of Police, Hazaribagh, Bengal, and formerly of Leamington, Warwickshire, to Grace Isabel, fourth child of the late Arnold Beer, of Appenzell, Switzerland, and Cawnpore, of Mrs. Beer, Naini Tal.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m.; High water, 6-16m., 0-8a.; Low water, 6 12m., 6-15a.

Indian Cotton Company, Ordinary and Extraordinary general meetings, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 and 2-40 p.m.

New Berar Company, Ordinary and Extraordinary general meetings, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 and 4 p. m.

The Bandmann's Theatre, the Ellis Opera Co., 9-30 p.m.

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 25th, New Moon 6h 16-6m. p.m.;

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, October 28.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Telephone Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m.; High water, 0-50m., 0-39a; Low water, 6-45m., 6-44a.

Thursday, October 29.—High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting. Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, 17 Elphinstone Circle 3-30 p.m. Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 38m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m.; High water, 1-28m., 1-14a.; Low water, 7-20m., 7 16a.

Friday, October 30.—Sun rises, 6h. 38m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water, 2-11m., 1-57a.; Low water, 8-2m., 7-53a.

Saturday, October 31.—Goa Coir and Oil Mills Company, 9 Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Bombay, Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th, Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 3-10 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water, 3-2m., 2-49a. Low water, 9-0m., 8-42a.

Sunday, November 1.—20th Sunday after Trinity: All Saints' Day. Sun rises, 6h. 39m.: Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 4-3m., 6-28a.; Low water, 10-24m., 9-56a.

Monday, November 2.—Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter the Miracle Worker." Sun rises, 6h. 39m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 5-28m., 5-37a.; Low water, 0-32m., 11-38a.

LADY BHOWNAGGREE.—By the last mail steamer "Marmora," Lady Bhownaggree, the wife of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, who had been on a short visit to England, returned to Bombay.

H. H. THE JAM OF NAVANAGAR.—It is expected that Prince Ranjitsinghi, the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, will leave England for this country by the English mail steamer of the 3rd December, arriving in Bombay on the 18th December.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—Yesterday the dead body of a Hindu man was discovered by the Police near Hasanabad, with parts chopped off. It is believed that the man must have met his death through foul play. Police inquiries are in progress.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E Pizott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p.m. :—

March Military ..... Hussars ..... Bohm
Overture..... Le Dieu et la Bayadiere... Auber
Selection ... Les cloches de Corneville.. Planquette
Valse ..... Phantome ..... Gang'l
Selection ... Die Meistersinger ..... Wagner
Morceau ..... Chanson de Matin ..... Dr Elgar

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—Past week was cloudy and close with rains which fell at Varty Sehore, Songad, varying from 15 to 22 cents. Harvesting is still going on and the labour being dear the railway authority is obliged to increase the wages of gangmen.—Major Beale, Political Agent, Sougad, left on 15 months' leave. The station was tastefully decorated, and he was given a very good send-off, all the officers, vakils and others being present. At Dhola, Thakore Saheb of Valla had come to meet him. Major Beale is a man of literature, he having made several poems.—Bhownagar State got six lakhs of rupees as net profit from the railway in the half year from January to June 1908.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

The annual Divali treat given to the boys of this Institution by the members of the Managing Committee, took place yesterday afternoon. The premises were nicely decorated for the occasion. The boys recited a number of sweet and sympathetic songs. Various gymnastic exercises were also performed.

The Secretary, Mr. K. R. Jayakar, then addressed the boys and said, among other things, that he was gratified to see that they were making excellent progress in their studies and that he was encouraged to work among them owing to steady improvement in their behaviour. He exhorted them to appreciate the interest shown by the chairman and the members of the Managing Committee in their welfare, and observed that it was obligatory upon them, as they justly said, to express deep appreciation of the numerous blessings conferred upon them by Government and the donors. Lastly, he hoped that they would strive their best, and earn an independent livelihood when discharged from this Institution, and ever remain grateful and loyal to the British Raj, to which the country owes so much peace, security and freedom, which are the indispensable conditions of national advancement. After this the boys sang the National Anthem and gave three cheers for the King Emperor and the Royal Family.

THE TRAGEDY OF KOTAH.

On the 5th October, 1857, Major Charles Aeneas Burton, Political Agent of Kotah, left Neemuch with his two sons, Arthur and Frank, aged 21 and 16. He had been since July at Neemuch, to the relief of which place he had marched, on the outbreak of the Mutiny, with some troops from Kotah, Bundi, and Jhalawar. His return to Kotah had been deferred owing to the unsettled times, the Maharao not having entire confidence in his troops. But his return to his post now being considered advisable, he started with an escort of 25 Sikhs in the service of Kotah State, accompanied by the State Vakil.

On the 11th October the little party halted at Nandta, on the south bank of the Chumbal river, a stream of evil memories in connection with Monson's disaster in 1804, about three miles from the capital, while the vakil went on ahead to make arrangements for their reception. At 5 p. m. on the 12th October Major Burton and his sons reached the Residency, and the same evening a salute was fired by the Maharao in honour of the fall of Delhi, which had taken place on the 14th September. A guard of Raj troops, Nagars and Sikh sowars, was posted under a tree in front of the house.

Next day the Maharao paid the customary State visit to the Agent, which the latter, accompanied by his sons and attended by 25 Sikh troopers and 20 Nagars, returned on the afternoon of the 14th October. After the public Durbar, a private interview took place between Major Burton and the Maharao, no other person being present except the vakil Nand Kishor, who was afterwards blown from a gun by the Kotah rebels. The Maharao subsequently stated that the Agent urged him to punish and dismiss some of his principal officers who were known to be disaffected; probably the vakil communicated this to the Minister, Ratan Lal, through whom it became known to the troops.

Major Burton and his sons remained unconscious of danger until the 18th, the two boys amusing themselves in shooting over the surrounding country. At 11 a. m. on that date a dull murmur was heard in the direction of the city, increasing in volume as the troops and rabble approached the Residency. The Europeans looked out and saw that the house was surrounded by an armed multitude; whilst they were left alone, the native official and servants having escaped into the ravines close at hand. The Raj guard composed of Sikhs and Bairagis offered no resistance. The Agent and his two sons prepared to defend themselves to the last; while the rebels after murdering the Sub-Assistant Surgeon who was lying ill in bed and a Native Christian doctor who lived in the compound opened fire on the Residency with round shot. The rebels now crowded round the Residency but the cowardly rabble thousands to one drew back appalled before the determined courage of the defenders, who opened fire and wounded several of their assailants. These now set fire to the house, which was soon in flames, and Major Burton and his sons were forced to take refuge in a stone-built room at the top, from whence they looked out in vain for the help which could never come. The rebels now thought that their victims had been burnt to death, and again approached, but being received with a brisk fire they retreated and re-open with their artillery, knocking down a portion of the room in which the Englishmen had taken up their position, and from which they continued to fire on all who approached.

But the end was now at hand. It was four o'clock in the afternoon, and the gallant three had held out for five hours. Now their ammunition was exhausted, and they calmly awaited their inevitable fate. Scorched by the heat of the burning house, half-suffocated by the smoke, they still undaunted faced their murderers. These, no longer kept at bay by fire, swarmed in overwhelming numbers. Arthur Burton who was standing at the door, made a cut at them with his sword, but resistence was now vain, and the Englishmen were quickly cut down. Major Burton's head was cut off and hoisted on a standard, and afterwards fired from a gun the three bodies being thrown out into the plain, where they remained until buried by order of the Maharao.

The Maharao was in no way concerned in this dastardly crime. Like the other Chiefs of Central India and Rajputana, he was loyal to the British Government, but unable to restrain his mutinous soldiery. He was quite ignorant of the plot, and had not the power to save the victims. The two principal leaders were Jai Dyal, a man of low and intemperate habits, who had been removed from his office of vakil in attendance on the Political Agent, and Makrab Khan, a Risaldar in the Maharao's service, who was made Commander-in-Chief by the troops after the murders. The Raj troops that mutinied consisted of four regiments of infantry, ten troops of cavalry, some 300 artillery and 3,500 police.

The Maharao wrote to Brigadier-General Lawrence, the Governor-General's Agent, who commanded the troops in Rajputana, expressing his grief at the occurrence, and begging for help; but it was long before anything could be done to punish the Kotah rebels, who obtained possession of the city, and entirely dominated the place. The Maharao Ram Singh shut himself up in his palace and fort, and was practically besieged by his own mutinous soldiery, consisting mostly of Hindustanis and Musalmans, who plundered the inhabitants of the town and committed every excess.

At length, in January, 1858, the troops that had been requisitioned from the Bombay Government began to enter Rajputana, and by March a sufficient force was assembled at Nasirabad for the punishment of the Kotah rebels, whose continued impunity endangered the peace of the country. On the 22nd March the force arrived before Kotah, under command of Major-General H. G. Roberts, and encamped a mile to the westward of the left bank of the Chambal. It comprised the 1st and 2nd Bombay Cavalry, 1st Scinde Horse, 72nd, 83rd and 95th Foot, 10th, 12th and 13th Bombay Infantry besides Engineers, artillery and siege train.

The city of Kotah, surrounded by a turreted wall, that came down to the river, stood upon the east bank. On its northern side, without which was the Residency, were three tanks. The palace was in the south-east corner, and turreted walls within divided the town into several parts. Through these and the outer walls were some half dozen gates guarded by bastions. On the right bank of the river, opposite to the city, were the two villages of Kinari and Sakhtpur. A reconnaissance having been made, it was determined that two batteries should be erected near Sakhtpur, and another a Finari in order to keep down the enemy's fire, which enfiladed the ferry and threw round shot into the British camp. These batteries were completed and opened fire on the morning of the 24th On the 26th General Roberts sent 200 men of the 83rd and the rifle Company of the 13th Bombay Infantry into the southern portion of the town, held by the Maharao, whose position, since the arrival of the British force, had, on two successive mornings, been assaulted by 6,000 rebels, who attempted to carry the place by escalade.

On the 28th the force was joined by the 8th Hussars and Baluch Horse; and the heavy batteries were got into position. A slack fire of two shots an hour from two 12 pounders and six 8-inch mortars at certain points was opened, and towards evening a large magazine and two small ones were exploded. No doubt the position of the magazine had been ascertained. Up to this time a heavy fire had been kept up by the enemy on the Raja's quarter of the town.

On the morning of the 30th March a quick firing was opened by all the guns and mortars, and continued until about half past eleven, when all being reported ready, the firing ceased by signal, and the troops, which had been passed over the river in the morning, and told off into their respective columns of assault, entered the rebel quarter through the Kitanpal gate, on the north-east of the portion held by the Maharao.

The first column, consisting of 250 of the 72nd Foot and 250 of the 18th Bombay Infantry, under Brigadier Parke, wheeled off to the right at the head of the attack and on reaching the Pattadar bastion, wheeled to the left, thus outflanking and turning all the enemy's guns in position in the various streets leading directly towards the defences occupied by the British. Brigadier Parke then continued his march eastward along the wall to the Zorawan Buri, the broad ramp of which was ascended by the 72nd as steadily as if on parade. On the column nearing the top the enemy ran away or let themselves down by ropes, abandoning three guns to the Brigadier, who moved rapidly on, turning again to the left to the Surajpal gate, which after slight resistance, was occupied with its bastions on which were more heavy guns.

Brigadier Parke had thus outflanked and taken in reverse the enemy's position in the eastern portion of the city, and on seeing this and observing the advance of the other two columns, the enemy fled in every direction where they could see a chance of escape. Many were shot and bayonetted many escaped by letting themselves down by ropes from the walls and others threw themselves over and were dashed to pieces. Some occupied houses and fought until they were killed. The gates on the north side of the town and a number of guns were taken by the second column under Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes.

By half-past two Kotah was completely in the hands of the British, and in the afternoon the troops were withdrawn to camp, leaving a force to garrison the city. In his despatch General Roberts stated the work of the artillery to have been "almost beyond belief," the Horse and Field Artilery assisting in working the filed guns. Lieutenant Cameron, 72nd Highlanders, was specially mentioned for a conspicuous act of gallantry in having headed an attack up a narrow entrance of a house defended by a party of deperate men, two of whom he killed and was himself dangerously wounded. The cavalry had been posted at a ford seven miles down the river to watch the only outlet—the Lalpura gate north of the city. But the rebels had in the morning taken their movable guns out at the Surajpal gate, many accompanying them, and they fled when they saw how the day was going. These two gates, two miles apart, were separated by a belt of thick jungle, stretching out for many miles and impracticable for the action of cavalry. With singular dilatoriness, the pursuit by the Cavalry and Horse Artillery was not taken up until the 1st April, and so they failed to intercept the fugitives, whom they followed for sixty miles to the Parbati river, in the heavy sand of which seven field guns were found abandoned.

Kotah presented a desolate appearance. The mutineers had plundered it for many months, and shot and shell had caused considerable damage. The plunder carried off by the rebels must have been immense, for since the days of Zilim Shah, who resisted the Mahratta inroads, Kotah had been famed as a secure emporium for treasure, opium and valuable merchandise. Over 400 rebels were killed and numbers of prisoners were taken. The British loss was 14 killed and 46 wounded; 34 brass and 22 iron guns were taken, and at the ends of the streets were found "infernal machines" consisting of 40 matchlock barrels fixed on frames moveable on wheels. Thus ended the tragedy of Kotah.

R. G. B. in the "Pioneer."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Rhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 25th October 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	23	8	p. m.	49	26
Teheran ...	26	12	30 a.m.	1	51
Suez	26	2	20 p.m.	0	30

THE Chinese have several methods of invoking the rain-god to end a drought with bounteous showers of rain. One of the most peculiar is the following:—A dog is tied sitting up in a chair with an old garment round his shoulders and an old "big man's hat" on his head. He is then carried in procession round the town and is drenched with buckets of water. The explanation of the ceremony is that among the Chinese the dog is placed lowest among domestic animals, and the people in their attempts to move the pity of Heaven abase themselves, saying in effect:—"We will put ourselves lower than the dog, we will give him the honour to ride in state as our master, if you will only give us rain."

AN important Bill, the object of which is to amend the marriage law, is before the Legislative Council of Victoria. Hitherto, there has been a lack of anything like strict regulation, and in Melbourne for years past scandals have been of frequent occurrence in connection with the "marriage shops," at which it has been possible for couples to be made man and wife without a pretence of inquiry, and sometimes under circumstances of flagrant irregularity. Occasionally one or other of the parties has been intoxicated, according to subsequent evidence; more than once girls who were manifestly under age have been married on their own bare assertion to the contrary. Power is also to be given to remove from the register of those authorised to celebrate marriages any Minister believed to make a business of the thing.

OUR ANNUAL FASHION SCARE.

The attitude of the public towards a war scare is very much the same as its attitude towards a fashion scare. The promotors of the two differ slightly in "personnel," perhaps, but they appear to be actuated by very much the same kind of desire to add a temporary if illusory interest to life during the Parliamentary recess, and their efforts are usually rewarded by the same amount of willing credulity and pleasurable anticipation. One year we hear we are to fight France and to wear crinolines; the next we are doomed to go to war with Russia and to dress in nothing but plaids. That there is never any more connection than is shown here between the two scares has been proved once more this year by the absurd incongruity of the proposed war and the proposed fashion. For the alarmists have been telling us this autumn, on the usual incontrovertible authority, that Germany is going to invade us and French Directoire gowns are to be worn. This particular mixture of periods and of nationalities would be enough to make any student of history burn his books and take to reading encyclopædias in monthly parts—if he did not know, as surely as any Kaiser or well-dressed Englishwoman could tell him, that we intend neither to fight Germany before Christmas comes round nor to fill our streets with costumes belonging to another country and to another crisis in European history.

There is just about one woman in a hundred who would look well in a French gown of the year 1795; and that is the woman who has the classic beauty of feature and form that would belong to a Madame Tallien of to-day. And if that woman happens to be in a position to hold a salon one day in the week and to drive about in a carriage on all the other days there is no particular reason why she should not adopt the flowing draperies and the jewelled sandals with which Madame Tallien charmed the Court of the Directory. But then the woman with the classic features and the perfect figure is not necessarily the woman who has a carriage to ride in; and even the hundredth woman might fail to charm if we saw her trying to steer her flowing Directoire draperies through the ramifications of a tram-car staircase. That is where the fashion scare breaks down. It looks quite promising on paper, and sometimes even in the shop window, and you read the confident predictions of those who seem to know beyond all possibility of doubt what is to be worn this autumn, and you stand outside on the pavement gazing at a model gown on a dummy that makes you think of the Empress Josephine, and your heart sinks as you feel that you are going to be the only woman in England whose waist-belt will have to remain in its present position because you cannot afford to raise your waist-line by three inches throughout the whole extent of your wardrobe. For that is what this year's fashion scare means to the ordinary woman with an ordinary dress allowance—a revolution in her wardrobe. Even the Empire scare was not so disastrous to the wardrobe of the ordinary woman. In dealing with her best frock the one with a long train, the home dressmaker could always hitch up her skirt in the middle of her back, hide the joint with a folded waistband, and go forth into society in an Empire gown. But this device fails utterly in the case of the newest fashion, for the Directoire waist is high in front as well as behind, and can only be attained in a completely new frock. This is, in fact, the most expensive fashion scare that has yet been foisted upon the woman of average means. On a former occasion, when it was announced that bodices were to be long and skirts to be short, any amateur could lengthen the one by the addition of a wide waistband and shorten the other by means of a tuck. But now that bodices are to be short and skirts to be long it is impossible to be economical and at the same time to convince the critical observer that, in common with all well-dressed women of the moment you have been eating the other side of Alice's mushroom in Wonderland, and now present the appearance of a telescope of which the upper joint is only half extended.

But the woman of average means has no cause for real anxiety. We are not going to war with Germany, and we are not going to adopt Directoire gowns in the mass. A few women who can afford to pay a tribute to the newest scare in dress will probably evolve from it some beautiful ideas for their indoor frocks, and will not look unduly like half closed telescopes. We shall have to endure some less happy results from the woman who has the money but not the classic figure required for the successful revival of the fashions of 1795; and there will of course be a woman here and there who will appear in the streets in a Directoire gown and a Directoire coat and a Directoire hat looking rather as if she had stepped out of a costume play. But all the while the ordinary Englishwoman will continue to wear a coat and a skirt and a blouse; and most of us, sitting on the top of an omnibus, will continue to hope that our waistband is performing its functions more satisfactorily than that of the lady in front of us, whose leather belt is apparently aspiring to the level of an Empire waistband. We shall see exactly the same amount of careless dressing and the same amount of careful dressing in the streets as there was before the promotion of the latest dress scare, and we may be quite sure that the mass of it will not suggest a Directoire influence at all.

One good result may follow from this year's fashion scare; it may impress on dressmakers the value of the dress that is not made in two pieces For some years a few women, in defiance of the fashionable dressmaker, have been making their dresses in one entire garment, joining bodice and skirt together in the making, so that these can be put on simultaneously with no fear of any division at the waist-line, so difficult to avoid when a skirt is added to a blouse. Now that by a trick of fashion this method has been adopted in the case of the Directoire gown, it is perhaps worth repeating that even when your waist is in its normal place and not situated a few inches only below your chin it is still possible to have a dress made in one piece. And although it is well known that convenience is never the first object of the maker of dresses, I know there is not a woman in existence who would not be attracted by the charms of a gown that could be put on quickly, with the certainty of its looking tidy all the way round, at eight o'clock in the morning.

There is also one economical possibility even in the Directoire fashion scare—that is to say, from the point of view of a mother of daughters. No longer need the cast-off frock of the elder daughter be shortened for the use of her younger sister by means of a tuck in the skirt. This time-honoured method of adaptation may now be exchanged for the simpler one of raising the skirt and fastening it beneath the arms of the shorter wearer. About half, or perhaps three-quarters, may then be cut away from the lower part of the bodice; what is left of it can be sewn to the skirt and the join covered with a soft silk scarf, tied, under the left arm and allowed to hang down in long ends finished off with fringe or tassels. In this way the little sister will find herself the possessor of a Directoire frock. I am afraid the little sister, who always lives in hopes that her elder sisters' frocks may not prove adaptable, will not thank me for my suggestion; but I feel sure it will commend itself to her mother. For to be a little sister in a large family always means that you will never have a whole new frock of your own till you have grown too tall to wear somebody else's with a tuck in it.—Evelyn Sharp in the "Manchester Guardian."

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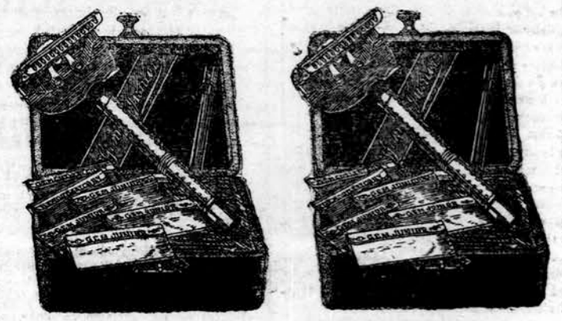

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

REFORMED ISLAM.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—"Can Islam be reformed?" is clearly one of the problems that the twentieth century is going to solve. Its solution is obviously not in sight yet, but we can at any rate state the conditions which make for the solution of the problem one way or the other. There are those who deny that there is any real vital force in the "renaissance" of Islam. The movement in Turkey is set down to political causes—to the knowledge that unless some show of internal reform was made, and plenty of diplomatic dust thrown into the eyes of Europe, the disruption of Turkey cannot long be delayed. It is further denied that, however, educated and patriotic the Young Turks may be, the people do not possess the culture necessary for the work of reconstruction, that, in any case, in the last resort, the rigidity of Islam will assert itself and that the hope that the Mahomedan will ever admit the Giaour to equality is destined to be disappointed. It is said that, whatever philosophical Liberals may say, the opinion of practical men like Lord Cromer will be found to hold true, and that it is safer to believe with Lord Cromer that "Islam cannot be reformed" and that reformed Islam is Islam no longer.

Mr. Theodore Morison, an exceptionally well-informed observer, supplies some weighty arguments to show that Lord Cromer's dictum is of no great force. Now, what is at the root of Lord Cromer's profound pessimism as to the future of Islam is his fixed belief that Islamism as a social and political system is moribund. To quote his own words: "Let no practical politician think that they have a plan capable of resuscitating a body which is not indeed dead and which may linger on for centuries, but which is, nevertheless, politically and socially moribund, and whose gradual decay cannot be arrested by any modern palliatives, however skilfully they may be applied." What has reduced Islam to this ignoble condition is its inelasticity, and its exclusive spirit, crystallising religion and law into one inseparable and immutable whole. Mr. Theodore Morison makes a brilliant attack on Lord Cromer's principal contention that what is wrong with Islam is its inelasticity. "Never," he says, "was there a generalisation made in more flagrant defiance of the facts." Promising that the alleged rigidity and inelasticity of Islam is a European myth, Mr. Morison contends that there is nothing intrinsically absurd in the notion of the reform of Islam. A Christian would regard with horror a suggestion for the amendment of the Gospel, but the reform of Christiandom has been going on nevertheless.

What is heresy but an attempt at reform? The heresy of to-day is the orthodoxy of to-morrow. The new thought if it finds universal acceptance is the orthodox faith; if not, it is confined to a section of the faithful,—the reformers. Assuming the power to throw out new sects is admissible in proof of the elasticity of Islam, Mr. Morison contends that Islam has never in the past lacked elasticity. In the third century of the Hijra, Islam was divided into 72 sects. In the sixth century it has been calculated that there were twice as many dissentient sects. A well known authority calculated so recently as 1885 that there were 150 sects. Mr. Morison gives a happy illustration of the working of the internal movement of reform in India. He points out that in the Punjab "that fruitful nursery of religious dissent," Islam is honeycombed with sects. One of the most powerful of these dissenting sects expressly repudiates the doctrine of the "Jehad," and its most characteristic teaching is the proclamation of peace and the good will and the brotherhood of man. We find these fruitful ideas not only among Mahomedans brought under European influences, but also among those who derive their inspiration solely from Eastern sources and whose minds move solely in Oriental channels of thought. Nor is this movement of thought confined to India. It is general in Turkey and Persia.

Apart from the statistical test which at the best is but a misleading one, the genuineness of the reform movement is capable of being judged by the advance in liberal thought in respect of certain ideas that are popularly assumed to be of the essence of Islam, such as the use of force for the propagation of the faith; the practice of polygamy and the reconciliability of slavery with Islam. Mr. Morison says that there are a not inconsiderable number of Mahomedans in India who repudiate those ideas. He instances other departures from "the rigid code which Europe persists in ascribing to Islam," such as that there is nothing inconsistent between the teachings of the Koran and the pursuit of scientific knowledge, and that animal sacrifice is not obligatory. Mr. Morison again and again combats the notion that these liberal ideas are shared only by "Europeanised Moslems." In illustration of his position he tells a story of an encounter between a Europeanised Moslem (a Turkish doctor who came from Stamboul to study the treatment of cholera) and an Indian scholar. The former spoke in French, and the latter in Urdu, and in the course of the discussion which turned on polygamy, the Europeanised Moslem expressed himself a staunch believer in polygamy whereas the stay-at-home scholar was able by citations from the Koran and the Hadis to prove that polygamy was directly repugnant to the faith. Mr. Morison's comment upon the affair is this: "The man of science was completely discomfited and had to withdraw under cover of the excuse that he was no theologian." What does this show? It surely shows that the reform of Mahomedan opinion—the reform of Islam—is actually taking place in India. That it is not confined to India is equally certain. One of the claims put forward by the Young Turk revolutionists was that the Sultan should put away his numerous establishment and restrict himself to one consort in the future! Nor is there any force in Lord Cromer's ples that Islam reformed is Islam no longer, Mr. Morison deals with this in a happy manner. "Had an observer as intelligent as Lord Cromer visited Europe in the fifteenth century, he might with great plausibility have argued that Christianity without a priesthood was Christianity no longer, but would anybody in the twentieth century dream of asserting that Presbyterians are not Christians?" We must therefore reject Lord Cromer's theories of a moribund Islam, of Islam being incapable of reform But while Islam, as a religious and social system, has been reformed and may be reformed yet further, that is not to say that Moslems are fit for a parliamentary system of government. Christian Russia is labouring under political diseases and infirmities comparable to those in Turkey. That has nothing to do with religion A despotism may rivet itself on a community of one mode of religious faith as securely as on another of a totally different mode of religious faith. The more efficient the despotism, the greater is the people's loss; for what despotism gains in efficiency the people lose in political capacity. The problem of Islamic regeneration is therefore a practical problem not to be dismissed by murmuring worn out shibboleths as to the inelasticity of Islam.

BULLETS THAT FIND NO BILLET.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Several comments have appeared lately in various newspapers and articles on the excessive expenditure and waste of ammunition on the two recent frontier expeditions. It is a well-known fact that it takes several tons of lead to kill a man in warfare, and this is still more emphasized when the enemy is a guerilla who skirmishes skilfully over the most broken country in the world and is notoriously careful of his own skin in his attempts to damage his foe to the best of his ability. The Mohmands are bolder and more practical than other frontier tribesmen and expose themselves a good deal more though at the same time they are not by any means as skilful fighters or as dangerous foes as the Afridis. Still, on the whole the characteristic of every Pathan is to expose himself as little as possible. For this reason, all expeditions against N. W. Frontier tribesmen are notoriously unsatisfactory. Little damage is done to the "personnel" of the enemy and only temporary damage in inflicted on them in the way of destroyed towers and mud villges. Crops are most difficult things to damage in a limited time. Under these circumstances ammunition cannot be called wasted if it inflicts losses on the enemy and enables their forces to be dispersed, their property damaged and their country traversed with only trifling losses to our side. It is often necessary to fire off rounds when there is little chance of hitting many of the enemy for the sake of saving losses to one's own men or to extricate them from a difficult position. For instance, it is most useful in a difficult retirement to fire at a ridge which you think the enemy will soon occupy or where an unseen enemy may at the time be lying, even if you can't actually see the men there. This not only prevents the enemy occupying this commanding position in force, but at the same time gives great confidence to the last men who are retiring, when they hear the bullets of their friends whistling over their heads in covering their retirement. At night, also, when the enemy are collecting for an attack on a perimeter camp, it is impossible for men to restrain their fire altogether and perhaps it is not always advisable.

The recent Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions compare very favourably with former expeditions in two respects. Firstly, the losses inflicted on the enemy were much heavier than usual; and secondly, our own losses were comparatively light. A comparison between the Tirah expedition of '97 and the Bazar Valley expedition of this year is a most conclusive proof of this. Any extra expenditure of ammunition lately may possibly be put down to the fact that our regiments were armed with a rapid firing, magazine rifle with no cut-off. But even if the expenditure of ammunition was more than in former expeditions, if the losses of the enemy were greater and our losses comparatively less, there does not seem to be much to complain about. In these days very great trouble is taken to make our musketry as like service conditions as possible—with field firing and special courses, but it naturally falls short of the real thing. In field firing, the men must have something they can see to aim at otherwise they lose interest in the practice. Consequently the percentage of hits is often good although the target may not have been very large. There is usually also plenty of time for taking ranges, and the target usually sits waiting for one—stationary—all the time the advance is being carried out. This is very different on active service. In this case the men are blown and excited and the target is momentary and continually moving. Fire has to be opened instantaneously otherwise you know that the object will disappear. There is little time to take ranges and often on the Frontier the ground is such that no dust from the bullet-strike is visible. The target, too, usually consists of a disappearing skull cap or a quickly running man.

But the judging of distance is the great difficulty that causes most misses and it is a subject to which insufficient attention is paid in peace training. In judging distance up to 600 yards the men should be trained to perfect accuracy. The hitting of an object by an individual at a distance greater than that is on active service, an absolute fluke, as no one can judge distance exactly enough to be sure of doing so, even with the modern flat trejectory rifle. At the longer distances, a medium shot is just as likely to hit the mark as the marksman, on account of this impossibility of correctly getting the range. One knows what a difference one degree of elevation in sighting makes on the target at long distances when firing on the range, and likewise in the field of 10 yards in judging distance at a long range will make you miss your mark. Few "shikaris" will ever risk a shot at a "markhor" at over 200 yards' distance. It seems quite useless, therefore, for an individual marksman to open fire at long ranges, and even for larger bodies of men it is not advisable, unless the target is large and the ground favourable for showing the bullet-strike. Far too much ammunation is wasted on this long-range shooting on service. Of course these remarks do not apply to rifle fire from a prepared position from which oll the ranges have been taken and marked: under these circumstances long-range shoothing may be very usefully employed. It is possible that for this long-range work under ordinary conditions, the medium shot is more effective than the highly trained marksmon. The former in a body will act as "combined sights" and by scattering bullets over an area of ground, one or two may, by luck hit the mark. The latter, on the other hand, would put all their bullets presumably in the same place and probably by an error in judging distance would hit nothing. From these considerations, it would seem that the important points in the musketry training of the soldier are firstly, to be able to fire rapidly and accurately at moving and vanishing objects at distances up to 500 or 600 yards, secondly, to be able to judge distance with absolute accuracy up to 600 yards, and with fair certainty at distances greater than this. It would seem that a great deal of ammunition might be economised from that at present fired away at 800 and 1,000 yards, at which distances a high standard of marksmanship is not necessary.

THE LADY MAYOR.

THE "PIONEER":—Another stronghold of privilege is threatened, and for the first time in history a lady has been nominated for the office of Mayor. High Wycombe, which has thus so suddenly sprung into fame, is an ancient borough in Bucks, and has been governed by mayor and corporation since the time of Henry III. Until 1867 it had the right of electing two Members of Parliament. It was at High Wycombe that the military college which eventually developed into Sandhurst was first founded, and the town, which still retains many evidence, of its antiquity, has often figured in history's stirring page. But even High Wycombe has never before had the temerity to choose a woman as Mayor. About Miss Dove's personal qualifications for the office it would be unwise to express an opinion. She is a lady of very brilliant attainments, who has made a great name of herself in the educational world. There is no doubt about her eligibity for a seat on the Corporation, nor even of the right of the Corporation to choose her as Mayor. But if the choice of a lady should be ratified the Corporation may prove to have raised a hornet's nest about their ears. The provisions regarding lady Mayors are just of the kind to rouse all the angry passions of the militant women's rights party. For whereas an ordinary Mayor is by virtue of his office Chairman of the local Bench of Magistrates, a woman cannot become a magistrate in any circumstances. It is a sex disqualification pure and simple and such an "injustice" will naturally focus the attention of the women's rights party on the borough of High Wycombe. If Miss Dove's nomination is ratified we may expect to see the town become the centre of an agitation compared with which the smashing of the Premier's windows and the raids upon Parliament were child's play.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 26.

The depression which is in the South of the Peninsula yesterday, has become very ill-defined. The area of low pressure off the Malabar Coast, is still well marked, but has not changed much in position.

The rainfall due to the depressions, has been light to moderate and has occurred almost in the whole of Madras, excepting the Deccan. The principal amounts are—Cocanada, one inch; Muslipatam and Nellore, two; Kodaikanal, three-quarters; Ootacamund, one.

Clouds have decreased over the greater part of the Peninsula. On the West Coast skies are almost clear.

Humidity is normal or in defect in the whole of Northern India and in excess in parts of the Peninsula; temperature is normal.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in South India and the North Madras Coast.

The following weather telegram has been received by the Port Officers, Bombay, for the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

Storm Signal—Cyclonic storm off South Coromandel Coast disappearing. Low pressure area, off Malabar, better defined; extended slightly northwards.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 26TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Field operations interrupted owing to sickness prevalent.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Kharif harvest in progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Foodgrains doing well. Wheat being sown.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Amraoti.—Looks like rain. Cotton crop making good progress.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced, Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton crop estimate 12 annas.

Dhulia—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton picking general.

Broach—Weather hot in afternoon; cool early morning. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flowering advanced. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Dholera—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi—Cloudy, but no rain.

Sholapur—Continues cloudy. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Hubli—More rain wanted generally. Cotten plants flourishing. Wheat being sown. Food grains suffering from want of rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Bellary—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH OCTOBER,

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (25th)	84·6	68·1	...	0·00
Jask	88·3	75·3	...	0·00
Muskat (25th)	90·3	76·6	...	0·00
Multan	91·3	61·0	...	8·58
Rawalpindi	83·9	49·9	...	43·39
Lahore	90·4	55·7	...	30·46
Sirsa	93·3	59·6	...	21·04
Ambala	89·5	53·5	...	17·00
Delhi	90·2	65·2	...	37·60
Agra	91·5	62·5	...	33·31
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	93·0	67·0	...	34·61
Cawnpore	92·9	57·5	...	32·43
Allahabad	93·6	58·0	...	32·93
Jacobabad	96·6	57·8	...	2·80
Karachi	88·0	70·0	...	5·61
Ajmer	88·4	61·7	...	33·41
Jaipur	93·2	63·1	...	35·01
Kotah	92·0	64·1	...	39·62
Bhuj	93·1	69·5	...	11·45
Dwarka	95·3	76·7	...	13·35
Veraval	95·2	75·3	...	21·13
Rajkot	94·9	72·2	...	17·92
Bhavnagar Para	95·0	68·6	...	23·96
Surat	94·6	72·6	...	46·02
Ahmedabad	97·6	73·7	...	32·51
Deesa	98·3	66·4	...	37·44
Neemuch	89·0	65·8	...	24·01
Indore	87·1	62·6	...	24·28
Jubbulpore	86·5	57·3	...	58·22
Sangor	82·1	66·5	...	44·13
Hoshangabad	90·1	62·4	...	36·76
Khandwa	92·7	68·1	...	18·61
Akola	91·2	68·1	...	32·27
Amraoti	94·8	66·8	...	30·62
Nagpur	89·1	65·1	...	47·98
Chanda	86·0	65·0	...	58·95
Bhpur	87·2	68·1	...	46·11
Bombay	85·6	78·8	...	52·96
Ratnagiri	90·8	77·9	...	82·89
Mormugao	86·0	75·7	0·05	108·24
Kaarwr	89·3	76·0	...	136·22
Malegaon	95·3	67·1	...	19·33
Ahamednagar	86·4	69·5	...	15·87
Poona	88·0	69·8	...	19·17
Sholapur	89·8	70·9	...	24·70
Bijapur	90·2	69·2	...	14·58
Belgaum	76·3	67·6	...	53·71
Aurangabad	87·2	68·2	...	18·31
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·4	65·7	...	32·03
Hyderabad	75·3	69·2	0·08	36·86
Mangalore	87·2	74·9	0·47	144·72
Calicut	85·3	75·1	0·02	95·54
Cochin	88·2	77·3	...	79·06
Colombo	83·0	74·0	0·19	18·93
Masulipatam	80·3	75·1	1·99	23·29
Bellary	77·5	69·3	0·03	11·83
Cuddapah	80·7	70·6	0·19	21·82
Madras	87·0	75·0	0·50	32·18
Bangalore	75·3	66·3	0·21	13·28
Colmbatore	82·9	70·3	0·67	8·32
Trichinopoly	85·6	72·3	0·10	26·03
Negapatam	83·4	73·5	0·51	27·63

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, G= Gale, H= Hurricane.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. The air is drier than usual at Lahore and Ambala but generlly contains the usual amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is normal. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared in the south, but skies remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal in the western districts; but elsewhere the maximum is in excess and the minimum in defect. Winds are east-north-easterly at Jhansi and south-westerly to north-westerly over the rest of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal. Winds are north-westerly to north-easterly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect and while maximum temperature is normal, the minimum is in excess nearly everywhere. Winds are west-north-westerly to north-north-westerly on the Kathiawar Coast and north-easterly to south-easterly elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air has increased slightly, but is still generally in defect Temperature is normal except for an excess at night in the extreme western districts. Winds are north-north-easterly to easterly.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded at Bombay but elsewhere cloud has decreased and is only light to moderate. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature has become normal, but the minimum is in excess generally. Winds are south-westerly at Karwar and northerly to easterly at the other stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies continue generally heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is in slight defect in the north Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad, but equal to the average elsewhere. Day temperature has fallen and is now lower than usual in the southern half; night temperature has risen and is generally in excess. Winds are easterly to south-easterly.

General Remarks.—The depression in the Arabian Sea has become further diffused and is filling up. Cloud has decreased considerably as far north as Ratnagiri and the only rainfall has been 0·47inch at Mangalore.

The low pressure area in the Bay is still shown near Negapatam and fairly general rain has fallen on the Madras Coast and in the Carnatic. Skies are clearing on the Madras Coast but heavy cloud persists in the interior of the Peninsula.

A few falls of rain may occur in the Decan and South India.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BURMA IN RHYME.

FOREWORD.

Must I be ever silent? sit in awe
At liverish dotards laying down the law?
Must I with commonplaceness fight no more
Because a wordy senior holds the floor?
Will men abhor me—women cut me dead
Should I convict "D.C.'s" of "Burma head?"
Well "let" them cut me—let them do their worst,
Whate'er my fate I'll have my swansong first.

I. THE EXILE.

Only five years! Have been pining here
But sixty months, though each month seems a year
And every day my wearied soul asks "Why
"Why" did you come?" and seeks for no reply.
Why did I come? Heaven knows—because mankind
Decrees it that the blind shall lead the blind,
And men, who, suffering, wanted me to share
Their load of evil came home leagued to swear
That Burma was "the" only promised land
Where wealth and idleness went hand in hand.
Well I recall the pictures which they drew
Tinged with imagination's rosy hue.
For hours they prated of "the Silken East;"
Praised every insect—woman, man and beast;
Extolled each flower and o'er the Shwe Dagon
They raved so long—at last they raved alone.
But still they made me hear that though they could
None would consent to stop at home for good.
I disbelieved them and would not allow
Further insistence, but I trust them now.
It takes but one year of Burma to unfit
The head for English wine or English wit.

Yet they seduced me and I booked my berth
And turned my back on all the joys of earth.
No suicide could e'er be more complete,
No monastery provide more safe retreat.
All that I loved is lost—all that my mind
Found to attract for ever put behind.
I once read books—what books out here are read
Where all but thought of pay or drink is dead?
I once loved pictures, but what pictures rise
To minds out here save long-lost memories?
No exile can be happy: circumstance
May send him East to woo the goddess Chance
And Time may reconcile him, but he gives
His best to memory and half-soulless lives.
The climate is at fault: we cannot range
At will from hot to cold and find no change.
Two intellects divide the East and West.
Each to its home attuned where each works best.
As fish are helpless when they chance to strand;
So man is futile in an alien land.
And this is certain—though they may not know
That each year marks how fatuous they grow.
We young men curse our seniors and aspire
To set the world aright, when they retire.
But when the time comes we ourselves are cursed
By other juniors as not worse but worst.
Our minds are rotten and as o'er our boots
A clammy fungus through our brain-pan shoots,
Now for my work. I came to earn my pay,
Quite true, but not to slave the livelong day.
Suppose me a civilian—well, what then,
Perhaps I save more coins than other men,
But what return awaits my constant work,
A favourite is a favourite, though he shirk,
And if he call, or dance or have a voice.
The plums await him and he takes his choice.
The honest worker whom the people trust
Is praised on paper but his labours rust.
The hand that rocks the cradle rules the earth—
The man who soothes the rocker gets the berth,
Women are women always and will be
The same in spite of honour and of me.

Suppose me office-wallah. Are my gains
A worthy compensation for my pains?
Does anything suffice that I become
A mere machine and lose all thought of home?
Am I in comfort here? They told me the rupee
Was worth more than a shilling e'er could be.
The blackguards lied. At home where would I give
Ten pounds a month for rooms wherein to live?
What do I get? A dingy, stuffy hole
A few sticks laid athwart a rotting pole:
Some bricks thrown in to give the place an air:
Some dirty plaster dabbled here and there:
A roof which lets the rain come pelting through:
Four tottering walls that echo each damp hue:
And sanitation—Oh the mocking sound
That underlies the word on Burmese ground!
A bathroom which I enter, fairly clean,
And leave, the foulest object that is seen.
At night strange, fearsome beasts in thousands flock
Around the lamp, and choke the wick "en bloc,"
The tuck-too screeches and the lizards crawl
In slimy streaks across the bed-room wall.
Heavens, what a country, where one's liver grows
Daily more sluggish till at last it goes;
Where cholera lurks, where mingled fevers ache,
And where one's ankle feeds the casual snake;
Where all mankind is hateful; and your boy
Gets drunk at intervals, just to annoy;
Where the mosquito opportune and deft
Samples what little flesh the ants have left.

These are the joys of Burma—these the lure
That moved my madness and now prove its cure.
And thirty years hence when I crawl again.
Back to the haunts of gentle-beasts and men
People will say, "Oh but he 'once' had sense!"
And point to this neglected elequence.

—"Rangoon Gazette."

THE Goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd October, 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 229,762 maunds and Rs. 7,424 in the earnings.

DESPAIRED OF CURING BOILS

Suffered Incessantly for a Year—They were Very Large and Pain was Dreadful—Could Hardly Bear Clothing—Health Much Impaired.

WAS ABSOLUTELY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have to thank Cuticura Remedies for completely curing me of one of the worst attacks of boils it is possible to imagine. I suffered from boils incessantly for a year, and I was so unsuccessful in trying remedy after remedy that I began to despair of ever getting my system clear of this distressing ailment. My shoulder and back were principally affected. Any one who has had a single boil knows how dreadfully painful boils are, so it will be evident how much I suffered when I tell you that I had four large ones. They would be a long time coming up and so very painful all the time that I could hardly bear my clothes on. They were very large, one on my back extending to the size of a five-shilling piece, while the smallest was as big as a sixpence. My health suffered much as the result of the attack and I got into a very run-down condition. After I had tried other means without any benefit, I read of a cure by Cuticura, and though I had not much faith, I thought I could not do any harm in trying Cuticura Soap. So I bought a tablet and after I had washed the affected parts a few times I noticed such a great improvement that I decided I could not do better than try the whole Cuticura Treatment. I got the Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, and my progress from that time was truly wonderful. A great change for the better took place almost immediately and now, well within three months from when I started with the Soap, I can pronounce myself absolutely cured. Cuticura Remedies have got the disease right out of my system. I am extremely grateful for the great benefit I have derived, and I wish most earnestly to recommend Cuticura Remedies to every one troubled with boils. I shall never be without Cuticura Soap. Mrs. E. J. Chapman, 9, Union Square, New Kent Road, London, S. E., July 15, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

"APENTA" T.N.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Lithia Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in

Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists

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BEYNON & CO., 68 Esplanade Rd.

A SHIP'S DOCTOR

Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, Depression, Malaria—

A guarantee—a *positive* assurance! That is the strong point of this week's letter, which is emphatic and definite, and leaves no doubt of our correspondent's meaning. The letter means *certainty*, it means that a qualified, skilled and experienced man assures every reader that for Nervous Disorders, Phosferine is the *pre-eminent specific* which Royal Physicians, Nurses, and all classes of people recognise it to be. Dr. Butler's letter means, also, that the medical profession have the utmost confidence in the remedial efficacy of Phosferine: it means, further, the *certainty* that anyone will unfailingly derive benefit from Phosferine. From all parts of the world practical men and women write with the best of authority, the *authority of personal experience*, earnestly declaring, alike with Dr. Butler, that for Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, and Nervous Disorders generally, Phosferine is absolutely the most speedy, reliable, and permanent restorative of nervous force human skill has yet contrived.

Thoroughly Exterminated.

P. Butler, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., &c., late Medical Officer of the P. & O. *S.S. Somali, Osiris, Pera*, &c., writes:—"I have used Phosferine in my practice in the treatment of Neurasthenia, nervous debility, and depression from Malaria, acute disease, overwork, and various other causes. I have found it a most valuable nervous tonic and restorative, and can confidently recommend it in such cases."—July 9, 1908.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Big Meeting.

THIRD DAY.

With the conclusion of the Third Day's programme last evening the 18th Annual Athletic and Sporting Meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana was brought to a close. On all sides nothing was to be heard but praise for the Joint Honorary Secretaries for the excellent programmes arranged by them and for the Honorary Stewards and Committee for the most successful way in which through their untiring efforts those programmes had been carried through.

The Mounted Sports are voted by everybody to have been of exceptionally high class this year. Competition has been very keen, and the standard of the performances of some of the competitors in every event would have done credit to many of the Horse Shows held in Europe, more particularly with regard to the Jumping and Tent-pegging.

Proceedings commenced at 3-30 p.m., so as to allow time for the decision of the Individual Tent-pegging on Horses, which had been transferred from the First Day's programme owing to the pegs supplied on that day having proved useless. This event was therefore placed first on the programme yesterday.

There were fourteen entries printed on the card and every one turned out to compete. The pegging was of a high standard, and at the end of two runs the judges were unable to separate Mr. Barraclough, Mr. Scott and Mr. Gray, and these three gentlemen were called upon to run again, with the result that Mr. Gray was placed first, Mr. Barraclough second and Mr. Scott third.

The next item on the card was jumping by sections of four, and six sections had entered, four of whom competed.

The prize for this event consisted of four cups presented by the Bombay Light Horse, and the prize was most appropriately annexed by four members from "D" Troop of that most sporting Regiment.

Two of the sections were very ragged, and never looked like winning, but the other two were excellent, and the Judges were only able to award the prize after both had been called upon to do two more courses.

The winning section consisted of Mr. D. N. Graham, Mr. A. K. Graham, Mr. Barraclough and Mr. Stileman. Their ponies fenced splendidly and they showed good style and dressing, but it was probably the superior jumping powers of their mounts which gave them the victory.

The second section was composed of Mr. Carter, Mr. Clare, Mr. Grayburn and Mr. Christie, who kept splendid order and whose mounts fenced well but not quite so cleanly as those of the winning section.

The jumping was followed by a Bending Race, bareback, one of the conditions of which was that any competitor breaking or displacing a stake would be disqualified.

Fourteen names were printed on the card and eleven competitors came under the starters' orders, which necessitated running the race off in three heats. Messrs. Barraclough, D. N. Graham and Owen Symons respectively won their heats, but in the final Mr. Graham won easily from Mr. Symons, who just beat Mr. Barraclough in the run in.

The usual race for ladies was set next for decision. The event selected was the Cocoanut Stakes, the prize for which was presented by the worthy President, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell.

The conditions of the race were as follows:—

The ladies to ride a given course to where six cocoanuts are placed on posts arranged in line, each competitor having her own line of nuts. Each lady is then required to pick off the cocoanuts one by one and ride to a point indicated and throw them to her partner, who stands a few yards off and who must catch them and deposit them in a bucket. Should a gentleman fail to catch a nut, he must pick it up and hand it back to his partner, who must then throw it to him again. When all the nuts had been thrown and caught, competitors race back to the starting post.

As usual, there was a splendid entry for this event, ten ladies going to the post, which necessitated running it off in three heats of four, three and three.

The respective winners of the heats were Mrs. Priestley, Mrs. McCausland and Mrs. Pickard, but Mrs. Hatch, who was only beaten by a neck by Mrs. Pickard after a splendid race home, was very rightly allowed to compete in the final.

With four such experts at the game in the final everybody expected a fine race and they were not disappointed. Mrs. McCausland should have won, but unluckily her last cocoanut slipped as she threw it and so had to be recovered by her partner to be thrown again. This allowed Mrs. Hatch to get away first, and she raced away, closely followed by Mrs. Priestley, and a most exciting race ensued which ended in favour of Mrs. Hatch by less than a length, Mrs. Pickard being third.

The Ladies' Race was followed by a Polo Ball Race, in which the competitors were required to ride a given course taking a polo ball along with them and hitting it between two sets of flags, representing goal posts, on the way.

There were nine competitors, the majority of whom, as usual happens and as is natural in an event of this kind, being regular polo players. The race was run in two heats of four and five.

The progress of the race was made easier to follow by some energetic artist having painted each of the balls a different colour.

In the first heat Mr. Barraclough and Mr. Westropp were respectively first and second, and the order in the second heat was Mr. Scott and Mr. D. N. Graham. In the final Mr. Barraclough won easily from Mr. Scott with Mr. Westropp third.

The usual Ladies' Nomination event came next, the race selected being the Crawford Market Stakes.

Particulars of the race are as follows:—

Each gentleman is given at the starting post a haversack and a piece of paper, on the latter of which is written a list of fruit and vegetables required from the Bazaar. Thus equipped they ride a given course to where tables are placed bearing the fruit and vegetables, and where the ladies are waiting. Having handed his piece of paper to his partner each competitor waits while his order is complied with, depositing the articles given to him in his haversack. He then returns to starting post, first in with fruit and vegetables correctly supplied to win.

This kind of race is evidently very popular as no fewer that sixteen marketers turned up at the starting post, and a very pretty field they made in the canter out.

On arrival at the market a regular game of General Post began. Ladies were to be seen dashing here and there grabbing cabbages, bendies, turnips, vegetable marrows, bread, apples and even bottles of soda-water and depositing them in the haversacks of their partners.

Mr. Westropp was first away and first home, but his list being incomplete, he was disqualified, as in fact were the first four to reach home. Captain Crosse who arrived about fifth was the first to bring the correct articles, which had been deftly selected for him by Miss Froom, and they were declared the winners, Mr. Franks and Mrs. Valentine being second and Mr. Williams and Mrs. Boyd third.

The next event was the Postillion Race in which competitors are required to ride a given course leading a spare horse ready saddled. Having reached an indicated line they must then change horses without dismounting and return to winning post leading the other horse. There were five competitors, but the race was easily won by Mr. D. N. Graham. Mr. A. K. Graham who was second made a wonderful change of mounts while his ponies were still in motion, and should have made a great race of it with his brother, but the horse he was leading refused to be led at first, and so valuable time was lost, and the race proceedings were advertised concluded with a Consolation Scurry for Horses and Ponies, but the Balaclava Melee which did not take place on Saturday was placed last on the programme for yesterday.

There were ten entries for the Scurry which was a handicap and proved a very good handicap too, as, although Mr. Carter on Mr. Hall's horse Scepto won comfortably the next three were all in a bunch, but the superior speed of Mr. Priestley's Curlew enabled him to race home second.

Four teams entered for the Balaclava Melee, and a splendid fight was witnessed; in the first bout two members of each team, (names unknown owing to the masks worn by each) absolutely refused to be beaten and hacked away at each other for about five minutes until at last a shout went up "The Reds have it." The second bout was a very tame affair, one team obtaining a bloodless victory is less than one minute. The final bout was a good fight though at the finish one man was left to fight three which he proved quite unable to do, and a team composed of Mr. Carter, Mr. Clare, Mr. Christie and Mr. Grayburn proved, when unmashed, to be the winners.

An adjournment was then made to the Club House in front of which the prizes were kindly given away by Mrs. Hewett.

The Gentlemen's cup for the highest number of marks obtained at the small meetings was won by Mr. Owen Symons and the Ladies cup by Mrs. Rembell.

The cup for the highest number of marks obtained at the big meeting was won by Mr. Barraclough.

In addition to the prizes for the sporting meetings the prizes for the athletic events and the golfing competitions were also given away.

By kind permission of Colonel Bembury and officers the Band of the 2nd Batn., the Royal Scots, most ably conducted by Band Master W. R. Reilly, added to the enjoyment of the afternoon by providing some excellent selections of music, and the Pipers of the same Regiment under Pipe-Major J. O. Duff took us all home to Scotland with their lively and well chosen airs.

Results:—

INDIVIDUAL TENT-PEGGING—HORSES.

Mr. Gray	1
Mr. Barraclough	2
Mr. Scott	3

JUMPING BY SECTIONS.

Mr. D. N. Graham, Mr. A. K. Graham, Mr. Barraclough, Mr. Stileman	1
Mr. Carter, Mr. Clare, Mr. Christie, Mr. Grayburn	2

BENDING RACE (BAREBACK.)

Mr. D. N. Graham	1
Mr. Symons	2
Mr. Barraclough	3

LADIES' COCOANUT STAKES.

Mrs Hatch	1
Mrs Priestley	2
Mrs Pickard	3

POLO BALL RACE.

Mr Barraclough	1
Mr Scott	2
Mr Westropp	3

THE CRAWFORD MARKET STAKES.

Miss Froom and Captain Crosse	1
Mrs Valentine and Mr Franks	2
Mrs Boyd and Mr Williams	3

POSTILLION RACE.

Mr D N Graham	1
Mr A K Graham	2
Captain Crosse	3

CONSOLATION SCURRY.

Mr. Carter on Scepto	1
Mr. Priestley on Curlew	2

BALACLAVA MELEE.

Mr. Clare, Mr. Carter, Mr. Christie, Mr. Grayburn	1

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The Madras Medal.

The annual competition for the Silver Challenge Medal presented by the Madras Golf Club was competed for under most favourable conditions on the 21st and 22nd instant, the contest being the usual 18 holes by medal play under handicap. The play on the whole showed vast improvement on anything that has yet been done the season, the result being in doubt right up to the finish, when Mr. Sanderson, who played more steady golf than he has done before, and was favoured with a generous handicap, came in an easy winner with several strokes to spare On the first day's play the above named competitor was leading with a nett score of 39, followed by Mr. Lawrie with 40 and Mr. England with 41, several others being well in the running. Mr. Sanderson did even better during the second stage, his card showing 38 nett which gave him a lead that no other player could touch. Mr. England was playing first class golf, when, at the 6th hole he sliced his drive and got under a cart, which practically spoilt his chance as he lost several strokes in getting out, the hole altogether costing him 10; notwithstanding which he returned a 46. Messrs Aitken, Roberts, Russ, Cargill, and Gittins, all played good rounds on the second day.

The following were the best scores handed in.

	1a Round	2nd Round.		Nett.
*P. M. D. Sanderson	45	44	—12	=77
R. Aitken	43	40	Scr.	=83
H. C. Cargill	49	40	—6	=83
A. Gittins	45	44	—4	=85
A. L. S. Roberts	42	42	+2	=86
M. Innes Ker	44	46	—1	=89
Capta'n P. F. Pocock	56	50	—20	=86
R. D. England	41	46	Scr.	=87
C. A. Russ	48	42	—2	=48
D. N. Lawrie	44	52	—8	=88
J. Robertson	47	47	—4	=90
S. R. MacDonald	52	44	—6	=90

* Winner.

The next Club competition, The Blackheath Gold Medal, takes place on the 11th and 12th proximo.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 29th August, 1908, amounted to Rs. 8,520, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 5,214. The total earnings from 1st January to 29th August, 1908, were Rs. 82,928 being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 71,307

SECUNDERABAD ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Fine Military Display.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 26.

The Assault-at-Arms came to a conclusion on the 24th instant, when there was a very large attendance in the various enclosures and round the arena. The events commenced at 2-30 and it was dark before the prizes were presented by Mrs. Rimington.

Colonel G. A. Cookson and the Officers of the Hyderabad Contingent Mess were "at Home" and the Contingent Band was in attendance.

The principal events on the 23rd were the jumping by chargers, for British Officers, which was won in fine style by Mr. Hallett, R. F. A.

The Active Service Competition was won by the Royal Fusiliers, but took more time than the Native regiments.

The Gymnastic display by the special class, which was much admired, and fencing by sabres, in which Lieut. Eadie came out victorious.

Much interest was evinced in the Escalading race (British), in which A Company were again successful.

The R. H. A. Driving Competition was thrilling and not without its danger, one driver falling, but he managed to exercise sufficient presence of mind by rolling clear of the wheels.

After the Golconda Lancers had repeated their clever and effective musical ride, the 29th Lancers again gave a trick riding performance and the finals in the Tug of War concluded the programme. "G" Battery beat the Royal Fusiliers after a 7 minutes 22 seconds pull during which the odds seemed all in favour of the Infantry men; the Fusiliers' light-weights team accounted for the 13th Hussars' light-weights, and pulled them over in 4 minutes 53 seconds; but a record was created in the Tug of War between the 97th Infantry and the 95th Infantry, who for 12 minutes had not moved each other an inch or two; then the 95th began to move their opponents and seemed like winning; the 15th minute saw the rope back to the centre; on the 18th minute, several of the 95th men fell and the 97th gained on the advantage and gradually pulled the 95th across, but the last man was not over till 21 minutes 37 seconds—an extraordinary pull and the hardest earned laurel the 97th have so far obtained.

Before asking his wife to present the prizes, General Rimington made a speech in which he eulogised Col. Holloway, President, Lieut. Miles, Superintendent of Gymnasia, (Secretary) and Quarter Master Old, for so successfully carrying out the details of the Assaults at Arms, which had attracted so many more entries this year. He was glad to note that the Imperial Service Troops had been so successful and they were grateful for the fine musical ride by the Nizam's Golconda Lancers. He congratulated Lieuts. Eadie and McArthur who shared the honour of "Best man at Arms" (Officers), between them. They had shown a fine spirit.

The 97th were deserving of the best encomiums for winning the Cup for the best Native regiment, three years in succession. They had won 15 firsts, out of a possible 20, eight seconds and 2 thirds; more prizes than had ever been earned before. The 13th Hussars gained the Cup for the best British regiment. The Hyderabad Volunteers had come to the fore this year, and considering that they had had little practice, gave a good account of themselves in tent-pegging.

The General concluded by saying how glad he was to see the spirit with which all the competitors took defeat. "It should ever be the soldier's trait to come up smiling every time he was beaten, and endeavour to make a better effort next time."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 24.

Bayonet vs. Sabre. British Officers—Lieut. Kirkwood, 97th Deccan Infy., 1; Lieut. Eadie, 97th Deccan Infy., 2.

Tent-Pegging by Sections. Native Officers—A. Section, 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry, 1; Section, 2nd Lancers, H. I. S. Troops, 2.

Lemon Cutting. British Officers—Lieut. Hind, 13th Hussars, 1; Lieut. Hallett, 41st Bty., R. F. A., 2.

Tent-Pegging, Sword. Native Officers—Jemadar Mohamed Shah, 1st Lancers, H. I. S. Troops, 1; Jemadar Nawabish Ali, 2nd Lancers, H. I. S. Troops, 2.

Tent-Pegging by Sections. Native Troops—C. Section, 29th Lancers, 1; B. Section, 1st Lancers, H. I. S. Troops, 2; B. Section, 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry, 3.

Jumping Chargers. British Officers—Lieut. Hallett, 41st Bty., R. F. A., 1; Lieut. Meade, 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry, 2.

Fencing, Sabre. British Officers—Lieut. McArthur, 13th Hussars, 1; Capt. Craven, 1st Baty., R. F. A., 2.

Active Service Competition. British Troops—B. Company, Royal Fusiliers, 1; D. Company, Royal Fusiliers, 2.

Bayonet Tournament. British Troops—A. Company, Royal Fusiliers, 1; H. Company, Manchesters, 2.

Bayonet Tournament. Native Troops—G. Company, 97th Deccan Infy., 1; 10 Company Q. O. Sappers and Miners, 2.

Sword vs. Sword, Mounted. British Troops, 3 years' service—Dr. Moore, 16th Baty., R. F. A., 1; Pte. Padmore, 13th Hussars, 2.

Bayonet vs. Bayonet. British Officers—Lieut. Kirkwood, 97th Deccan Infy., 1; Lieut. Nicholson, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, 2.

Bayonet vs. Sabre. Native Officers—Subadar Dalpat Singh, 97th Deccan Infy., 1; Jemadar Imamuddin, 97th Deccan Infy., 2.

Tent-Pegging, Sword. British Officers—Lieut. Meade, 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry, 1; Lieut. Hankin, 1st Baty., R. F. A., 2.

Tent-Pegging. British Troops—Pte. Adams, 13th Hussars, 1; Br. McColgan, "G" Baty., R. H. A. 2; Sergt. Kington, "G" Baty., R. H. A., 3.

Semi-Final, Light-Weight, Tug of War, British Troops—2nd Royal Fusiliers beat 41st Baty., R. F. A.; 13th Hussars beat 1st Baty., R. F. A.

Final, Catch Weight Tug of War, Native Troops—97th Deccan Infy. beat 95th Russel's Infy. Time—21 mins. 37 secs.

Jumping. Native Officers—Jemadar Shuchand, 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry, 1; Resildar Ahmed Khan, 29th Lancers, 2.

Jumping Sections, British—1st Baty., R. F. A. 1; Pte. Cunningham, 13th Hussars, 2.

Tent-Pegging by Sections. British Officers—Royal Fusiliers.

Escalading Race. British—A. Company, Royal Fusiliers, 1; B Company, Royal Fusiliers, 2.

Driving Competition—Left Section, R. H. A.

Tug of War. Final. Light Weight, British Troops—Royal Fusiliers beat 13th Hussars. Time—4 mins. 53 secs.

Tug of War, Catch Weights, British Troops—"G" Baty., R. H. A. beat Royal Fusiliers. Time—7 mins. 22 secs.

Best man at Arms (Mounted)—Tptr. Giles, R. F. A.

Best man at Arms (Dismounted)—Sergt. Marney.

Best man at Arms (Officers)—Lieut. Eadie, 97th Deccan Infy.; Lieut. McArthur, 13th Hussars, tie.

Best Native Regiment—97th Deccan Infy.

TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS' GRIEVANCES.

Dissatisfaction with the Government Scheme.

MORE TROUBLE THREATENED.

There do not seem to be two opinions among the signalling staff of the Telegraph Department regarding the Resolution of Government, on the so-called improved scale of pay and prospects of the Department, which has been received with disappointment by the men in the Calcutta office, and, as far as can be gathered, the signalling staff in all other large offices share the feeling of dissatisfaction which the disappointing Resolution has caused here.

A "Statesman" reporter has interviewed a large number of telegraphists in batches and their unanimity in condemning the new scheme was remarkable. "It is all jugglery," cried one. "It is a repetition of the case of the mountain in labour which produced the ridiculous mouse," said another. "They give with one hand and take away with the other," remarked a third, and it was the view of them all that though the new scale might at first sight look sufficiently alluring to an outsider, on examination there was nothing to justify the idea that valuable concessions had been made.

On the contrary, said they, their pay and prospects were, if any thing, rendered worse. Under the old "regime" a signaller could become a telegraph master at any period of his service if he gave evidence of possessing the necessary capacities and qualifications. There were instances of men who had succeeded in getting into that grade after 12 or 13 years' service, but, according to the altered conditions, no signaller could under any circumstances attain that position until he had put in 20 years' service.

The benefits which the new scheme offered were only illusory. Some of the juniors would no doubt be benefited to a small extent, but in the long run they would suffer. After two years' service juniors would only recieve two rupees in excess of what they would get under the former arrangement, while they would have to do a great deal more.

PROSPECTS WORSE THAN BEFORE.

As for the senior men, the disadvantages greatly outweighed the advantages. Temporary telegraph masters, who were at present getting Rs. 30 per month as house allowance would under the new scheme come under the signallers and they would receive Rs. 10 per month less than they are doing.

In the case of the man who were formerly started on Rs. 35, there was no improvement either in their pay or in their prospects. As a matter of fact their prospects were much worse for according to the old standard they would rise to Rs. 130 in 15 years, but now they could not hope to draw that salary under 22 years.

Then as regards the efficiency bar, nothing could be more deplorable from the men's point of view than the way in which this had been arranged, because it would give rise to partiality and make promotions depend upon the sweet will of the Superintendent irrespective of merit. Under the old system men who had given evidence of their fitness went up for their examination, and if they passed, they were put in the higher grade. The examiners, though they were departmental men, were outsiders in the sense that they were not the candidates' immediate superiors, and there could be no unfairness or favouritism. Now, unless a man was recommended by his superior officer, he could not be even present himself for the examination, no matter what his period of service. If he happened to be in the bad books of his telegraph master or his superintendent then no matter how capable and intelligent he might be, he could never hope for promotion and must be content to end his days in the lower grade. The effect of such a system must necessarily be to demoralise the department and create an army of flatterers and sycophants. All incentive to exert themselves, to equip themselves mentally as well as in other respects, so as to pass their examinations would be removed because the men would very soon recognise that everything depended entirely upon being in the good books of the Superintendent, and they would naturally lay themselves out to please him. No one could under any set of circumstances ask to present himself at these efficiency test examinations until after 14 years' service. Even if they allowed all to go up after 14 years' service, it would be something, but clearly the object of this part of the new rules was to make it impossible for a man against whom his superior had a "downer" to lift his head. This would prove a tremendous engine of oppression and was probably meant to be worked in the first instance against those who are considered to have taken a prominent part in the recent agitation, but it would still be there to be used also against any one who in future omitted to display the necessary amount of humility and subservience. Could it be said that this sort of thing would in any way improve the working of the department or in any way better the position of the employees?

THE PIE-MONEY SCHEME.

In the case of a man passing the higher grade examination, it was stated that he would get an increase of Rs. 5 per month, but this generosity should be viewed together with the fact that whereas the test was formerly the ability to transmit and receive 20 words a minute this standard had been raised to 23 words a minute. This must be regarded as a rather high standard which would operate as a stumbling block in not a few cases.

Apparently a considerable amount of dissatisfaction was due to the new rules regarding pie-money. The men were very bitter on the subject and pointed out that under the former arrangement they had to deal with 80 messages before they could earn any pie-money and for every message after disposing of that number they got two pies per message. The new regulation provided that not a cent could be made until after 140 messages, that is to say after 60 more had been done after which the operator would get paid not at two pies but at four pies per message. Where the advantage to the men came in they failed entirely to perceive. What they saw clearly, however, was that except for very expert operators and those who possessed great physical endurance there was nothing to be made in the shape of pie-money, and even in the case of such men, it was extremely doubtful whether they would be able to do better than they were at present doing. In any case the work would be made much harder and far more trying. This was the improvement in their pay and prospects that they had to look to. By the time a man had got through 140 messages he was half dead. For the more expert signallers there was this difficulty, that as soon as there would be any chance of making a little pie-money, the automatic machines would be immediately put into requisition.

As regards the remainder of the new scale of pay and the creation of four new appointments of Rs. 400 rising by four annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 500, they met the whole thing with ridicule. It was not only less than a drop in the ocean when one considered what a huge department it was, but the advance was really only Rs. 50 over what they could draw even now. While at the same time the thing was so hedged round that it was only attainable by the lucky four after 30 or perhaps 35 years' service, for it would not be before 20 years' service that a man would be put into the grade of Telegraph Master, which was till now open to them with scarcely more than half that service. He must remain a telegraph master for five years, rising to Rs. 280. Then he had a chance of some day becoming a Sub-Assistant Superintendent, and if he had the vitality of an octogenarian and if the appointments ahead of him were not blocked by equally long-lived men, there was a faint possibility of his reaching in his declining years one of these four new posts bestowed by the benign Government. It was idle to hope that this would have the wished for glamour to attract men to the Department. There was not much inducement in hanging out such a thing as that as a bait. Their present position was considered by the committee which met to inquire into their grievances as very hard and deserving of amelioration, and they recommended an improvement as urgently called for, and this was the improvement in their pay and prospects that had been granted. Why, even under present conditions a man could become a Sub-Assistant Superintendent in 16 or 18 years, and get Rs. 350. Under the new rules he would be obliged to remain a telegraph master for 20 years, and at the end of five years more he would be drawing no more than Rs. 280, and that under the most favourable conditions, and that also being dependent upon the whim or caprice of his superiors.

NOT TO BE TAKEN LYING DOWN.

Taking the new scheme as a whole, the juniors would receive some immediate benefit, and have to barter for it much that they could have got in the future, and as for the seniors in the service not only would they gain nothing, but their prospects had been rendered much more gloomy than they were before. This was the way in which the recommendations of the Committee that had inquired into their admittedly just grievances had been given effect to, and this was the way in which their pay and prospects had been improved. What their opinion was in regard to this so-called improvement, the Government would be told before long in no uncertain terms.

Asked what course they intended to take, they said they were not yet decided, but it might be taken for granted that they were not going to take it lying down.

"There is trouble ahead," said one who had hitherto been silent, and he added, "it's going to be war without a doubt."

COBDEN'S DREAM OF TURKEY.

"The progressive movement in Turkey lends renewed interest to the following, which represents Richard Cobden's joyous vision of what Constantinople might become under the genius of a free Government," writes the "Leicester Advertiser." "Constantinople, outrivalling New York, may be painted, with a million of free citizens, as the focus of all the trade of Eastern Europe. Let us conjure up the thousands of miles of railroads, carrying to the very extremities of this Empire—not the sanguinary astrap, but the merchandise and the busy traders of a free State; conveying—not the firman of a ferocious Sultan, armed with death to the trembling slave, but the millions of newspapers and letters which stimulate the enterprise and excite the patriotism of an enlightened people.

"Let us imagine the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora swarming with steamboats, connecting the European and Asiatic continents by hourly departures and arrivals, or issuing from the Dardennelles to reanimate once more with life and fertility the hundred islands of the Archipelago; or conceive the rich shore of the Black sea in the power of the New Englander, and the Danube pouring down its produce on the plains of Moldavia and Wallachia, now subject to the plough of the hardy Kentuckia. Let us picture the Carolians, the Virginians, and the Georgians transplanted to the coasts of Asia Minor, and behold its hundreds of cities again bursting from the tomb of ages to recall religion and civilisation to the spot from whence they first issued forth upon the world. Alas that this should only be an illusion of the fancy? Not by the transplantation of the Yankee, but by spontaneous Turkish effort, Cobden's dream seems destined to have a happy fulfilment."

TANTALISING TANTALUM.

Ekeberg, the Swedish discoverer of tantalum gave the name Tantalum to the metal now used as filaments for electric lamps, because of the tantalising difficulties that he encountered while investigating it," says the 'Engineer.' "It is only recently that tantalum has been obtained in a state of purity, and the rapidity with which it has been produced in response to the demands of commerce and industry is almost unprecedented. Only a little while ago the mineral from which tantalum is obtained was so rare that not enough could be found to supply specimens to all the mineralogical museums. Now Australia alone produces more than seventy tons of tantalite a year. This does not seem a very great quantity, but it is to be remembered that a single pound of tantalum suffices to furnish 23,000 lamps, each of twenty-five candlepower."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 27th October.

507.—Detail for the week ending 31st instant.

To-day Tuesday 27th inst—"I" Coy. parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

2 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

3 "C" Company will parade in rear of the Town Hall at 6 p.m.

Dress—Mufti, without Arms.

4 "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-45 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Wednesday, 28th inst—"G" Coy. parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

2 "M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

3 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

4 "F" Coy will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Thursday, 29th inst—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

3 "A" Coy. will parade at the Customs House at 5-30 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

4 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all N C Officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday, 30th inst—"K" Coy (John Connon School) parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 "B" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-45 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Saturday, 31st inst—"H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

A. D. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....

Address.....

If you wish to buy RELIABLE SEEDS

send for a free copy of illustrated catalogue with descriptions and instructions for cultivation, from

PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA,
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THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The irritation and inflammation caused by insect bites is allayed by the use of Pond's Extract, the old Family Doctor.

Keep a bottle of this popular and reliable remedy in the house. It gives immediate relief, and may be safely employed for young and old alike. In cases of cuts, sprains, bruises, skin abrasions, piles, sores, sunburn, etc., Pond's is a most effective remedy. It relieves rheumatism, muscular pains after exercise, and is a special delight after shaving.

Pond's Extract can be used internally and externally. It is a liquid, and as absolutely pure, harmless and clean preparation. It does not soil the finest linen. Being a non-greasy preparation, it does not collect the dirt in the pores of the skin. It acts directly on the part affected, penetrating to the root of the trouble. Remember there is no substitute for Pond's Extract.

You should ask your Chemist to-day for a bottle of Pond's Extract; it is sold in three sizes at 1/12, 2/36, and 4/6d. If you have any trouble in obtaining it, write direct to —

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE • FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, slight disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; rendering all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, painful swellings of the joints, discharges, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmawood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

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WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1908.

A SOUTHERN MARATHA STATE.

SANGLI, which is an important unit in the congeries of Southern Maratha States, has its possessions scattered about four Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, its most southerly piece of territory being a taluka in the vicinity of Hubli and Gadag. It is a survival of the era of the Peishwas, and was originally included in the fief of Miraj, but a century or so ago the holding was divided into two portions, an arrangement subsequently confirmed by us after our absorption of the Poona dominions. The State has an area of slightly over a thousand miles, a population approximating a quarter of a million and an average revenue of eleven and a half lakhs. It is one of the Feudatories that has compounded the Government exactions for protection by a cession of territory and is therefore exempted from an annual levy in cash. During the minority of its ruler (who reached his eighteen years a few months ago) its Government is being conducted by a British Administrator and we have before us the report of Captain R. C. Burke for the year which closed in June.

The ruling family belong to the Chitpawan Brahmin Sept of the Konkan, concerning whose ancestry ethnologists have propounded some interesting speculations. According to legends current upon the Konkan Coast, many centuries ago there arrived at one of the villages on the littoral, a ship manned by fair-haired and blue-eyed foreigners, who settled there and inter-married with the people and the Chitpawan Brahmins are the lineal descendants of these unions. It has been suggested that those sea-rovers were Vikings who had found their way to India round the African coast long before the Portuguese and their successors exploited Eastern seas. However that may be, it is manifest that this section of the Konkan people have physical and other characteristics which differentiate them from the rest of the population and make them interesting subjects for ethnological research. The young Chief and his brother have completed their education at the Rajkote College, and the latter has since gone to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service like a younger relative of the Nawab of Sachin, whose first administration report we noticed a few days ago. This ambition of the junior scions of ruling houses to become members of our great official hierarchy is a new and interesting development, and should receive every encouragement as it will provide them with useful careers and prevent them from lapsing into ornamental and unoccupied pensioners of the States.

Sangli has made an excellent commencement upon the extension of primary education, and this report gives details of a scheme introduced three months ago, which under efficient control should yield most satisfactory results. It has a number of useful manufactures, in connection with which endeavours are being made to give a technical training to some of the artisans engaged in them, and if Captain Burke could eliminate the aniline dyes which are displacing the older methods of colouring, he would do a valuable service to its hand-weaving industries. The finances of the State are prosperous as it holds investments in Government Paper and other securities of some eight and a half lakhs, and there was a good cash balance at the close of the year. It also possesses a State Bank, the working of which shows a fair profit, and is the owner of a miniature railway which connects its capital with the great Southern Maratha line. The section has been opened for a year and its first returns show a profit of six and a half per cent., a result which indicates that it is likely to prove a good investment. Upon the suggestion of its Administrator, Sangli has followed the example of Mysore, Travancore, and other South Indian principalities and endowed its subjects with a State Assembly, the first deliberations of which are embodied in a separate report, accompanying its annual record. The Assembly is worked upon electoral principles, its basis being the Village and Taluka Committees, the members of which are chosen by vote under conditions formulated in the Scheme. The taluka bodies are each authorised to choose two representatives for the Sangli Upper House, the constitution of the latter being completed by a specified number of State officials, and two members selected by the Municipality and the commercial community of the capital. Matters for consideration are first debated by the Divisional Committees and then sent up to the State Assembly which discusses them and submits its views to the Administrator. As the result of a three days' Session in June, Captain Burke was presented with a long list of suggestions, extending from Agricultural Banks to itinerant dispensaries and libraries, upon all of which his orders and opinions are tabulated in the report now before us, and we are able to command the lucidity and perspicacity of both. This procedure is an admirable means of conceding to the subjects of a State an active and influential share in its social, economic and industrial concerns, and we shall welcome its more general application in Feudatory India, as a useful check upon the personal absolutism of some of its rulers, and an indication that progressive influences are penetrating its confines under the most inspiriting conditions.

THE BREAKFAST FESTIVAL.

TO-DAY commences the tenth month of the Mahomedan year called Shawwal, on the first day of which is held one of the most solemn festivals in the Mahomedan calendar, named Id ul Fitr. The Arabs in the time of Mahomed had a superstitious notion that this month of Shawwal was an unlucky month for making marriage contracts. But Mahomed purposely married Ayesha, the young daughter of Abu Bakr, during this month in order to disabuse his followers of this silly idea. This marriage turned out very happy and Ayesha became his favourite wife, maintaining her supremacy over him to the end which came not till ten years had elapsed. She did not die till she was sixty-seven. This Id is one of two Idars or solemn festivals of the Mahomedans, the other being the Bakra Id or the festival of sacrifice, which comes off in the twelfth month when the pilgrimage to Mecca takes place and the sacrificial offerings of cows or camels are made by the faithful. The latter Id is the greater of the two, and is also called therefore Id ul Kabir or the "great festival." But already Sale, the great Arabic scholar of the eighteenth century, complained in 1734 that the vulgar and also most authors who have written of Mahomedan affairs had exchanged the epithets and called the Id of to-day which follows the month of Ramzan the greater festival "because it is observed in an extraordinary manner and kept for three days together at Constantinople and in other parts of Turkey, and in Persia for five or six days, by the common people at least, with great demonstrations of public joy; whereas the Id of sacrifice, though it be also kept for three days, the principal act of devotion among the Mahomedans is taken much less notice of by the generality of people, who are not struck therewith because the ceremonies with which it is observed are performed at Mecca, the only scene of that solemnity." This Id follows immediately after the close of the Ramzan fast of a full month's duration which ended yesterday, and this is indicated by its very name, for Id ul Fitr literally means "the festival of the breaking of the fast."

The Ramzan fast is a severe strain on the faithful as they have to fast from dawn till dusk every day for thirty continuous days. During the nights, indeed, they are allowed to feast as much as they like; but in practice this liberty does not count for much, as prudence counsels them to use this relaxation very sparingly in order to be ready for the ordeal of the next day. But with the end of the gloomy month of Ramzan yesterday, this daily recurring anxiety is at an end; and to-day's festival has a specially keen relish for the faithful on account of the pangs which they had to suffer in the past month. The festival is also a day of solemn alms-giving, and it is therefore also called Id ul Sadaka or "festival of alms." This aspect of to-day's festival is well brought out by Ibn Abbas, the cousin and intimate companion of Mahomed, to whom the Mahomedans believe the Angel Gabriel revealed the meaning of the Koran. "Bring out your alms on this day," says he, "for the Prophet has ordained this as a divine institution, one Sa of barley or dates (or four times the quantity that fills the hands of a man of moderate size), or half a Sa of wheat, this is for every person free or bond, man or woman, old or young, to purify thy fast of a month just concluded of any obscene language and to give victuals to the poor." Having distributed these alms, called the alms of the Id, the faithful go to the Idgah or praying place set apart for public prayer and recite a short prayer and hear a sermon from the priest. This sermon is almost stereotyped and treats of the virtues of keeping this Id in a proper manner. Though the Id properly speaking is of only one day's duration, it is generally kept for two or three and in some places for as many as six days. In Egypt, cemeteries are visited during this festival, and flowers and shrubs are put upon the graves of departed relatives and friends. In India the visit of cemeteries does not take place now but during the ten days of the Mohorrum.

THE LADY MAYOR.

THERE is something almost comically sinister in the announcement that High Wycombe has nominated a lady for its mayoralty in 1909. High Wycombe is the little Buckinghamshire town which for many years has achieved an unenviable notoriety for self-righteousness. One of its tradesmen is Jacob Popp, the sturdy purveyor of cigarettes and Sunday papers, who has a record of between three and four hundred convictions for trading on the Sabbath day. In order to persecute poor Jacob the broad-minded magistrates of High Wycombe rely upon an Act against Sunday trading of the reign of King Charles II. It now looks as if High Wycombe was determined to rid itself of the obloquy of its unpleasant reputation for archaism by going one better than any other borough in Britain and electing a lady as Mayor. In this connection two other Reuter telegrams of the same date cannot be overlooked. One wire states that Lord Curzon's scheme of reform at Oxford includes the opening of degrees to women on the same basis as men; and the other wire informs us that two of the Suffragettes who rioted the other day have received stiff sentences of three and ten months' imprisonment respectively. Now, when one comes to think of it, it really seems strange that all this fuss should be made about the granting of what the agitators call "wimmin's rights," when those very rights were once part of our recognised political system. It is nowadays invariably forgotten that feminine exclusion from political and Parliamentary life is a comparatively modern innovation.

The principle of woman's political influence lies at the roots of the British constitution. True, it has hardly risen beyond the roots. The Saxon Witas had several women amongst their members. Five abbesses attended the great Council of Wightred at Becconceld in 694, and along with the King, Bishops and nobles, signed the decrees. To the Parliament of Henry III and Edward I were summoned the Abbesses of Shaftesbury Berking, St. Mary of Winchester and of Wilton, while in one of Edward III's Parliaments at least five countesses were represented by proxy. In later times women were first disfranchised by the insertion of the word "male" before "person" in the 1832 Reform Bill. Before that they legally possessed, at least in theory, the right, however seldom they exercised it, not only to vote for but to sit in Parliament. But ladies to-day enjoy many privileges which they would not have aspired to in the days of the Witas. To-day they are Principals of Colleges, like the lady who has been nominated Mayor of High Wycombe; they are masters of Fox-hounds, members of school boards, boards of guardians, county councils, and graduates of universities. So many universities have opened their degrees to women that it is almost surprising that Oxford should have to wait for a reformer of the Twentieth century, like Lord Curzon, to ride over tradition and allow the ladies to matriculate within her walls. That the women themselves have ridden rough-shod over tradition was amusingly exemplified three or four years ago when we saw the winner of the Ladies Golf Championship at Cromer shouldered by her petticoated admirers and carried aloft a round the field to receive the trophy of the day.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Arcadia," with the outward mails of the 16th instant left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Hon'ble Sir Henry McMahon, Lady McMahon and the Misses McMahon left Quetta yesterday for Karachi.

AN engagement is announced between Mr. Cecil Waudby, 18th Hussars, younger son of the late Major S. J. Waudby, I. S. C., and Enid Muriel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lang of 13 Neoern Place Earls Court and Bombay.

IN pursuance of its policy of decentralisation and delegation of powers, the Government of Madras have empowered heads of offices in the Madras Presidency to vary at their discretion details connected with a temporary establishment sanctioned by a competent authority for employment during a portion of every year.

THE increasing number of thefts on Russian Railways has led to a protest from the Foreign Embassies, which have stated that if matters do not improve, regular commercial intercourse between Russia and the outside world will become impossible. Innumerable complaints have been received by the Minister of Ways and Communications, with whom claims have been lodged amounting to many millions of roubles.

A JAPANESE paper is responsible for the statement that Li Ching-fang, Chinese Minister in London, has reported to the Pekin Government that, in view of the voluntary restoration by America of part of the Boxer war indemnity, some Members of Parliament are in favour of following the example of President Roosevelt by restoring the surplus portion of the indemnity paid by China to Great Britain. The newspaper adds that, if the British Government actually take this step the Chinese Government will ask the other Powers to follow the example of America and Great Britain in order that China may obtain funds to carry out her needed reforms.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Samoan Affairs.

THE AFGHAN MENACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, OCTOBER 12.

THE Defence Bill is coming in for rough treatment all round, and even one of the Government's staunchest supporters (Mr. Crouch) has adversely criticised the measure. Mr. Ewing in moving the second reading of the Bill, stated that the increased cost of the defence force at the end of the first three years, when there would be 800,000 men in training would only be £100,000 a year more than at present, or £819,000 against £696,000. But these figures are wrong. Several members, including Labour representatives, intend to show that the Government has enormously under-estimated the cost, and particular attention will be drawn to some of the more important items. It must be borne in mind that in Mr. Ewing's calculations the men were not to be paid. At present about 15,000 men go into camp at a cost, without pay, this being a separate item, of £30,000 for six days' training, or about £2 per man. At the end of three years Mr. Ewing calculates on 80,000 men being in camp for eighteen days, the cost being £80,000. The question arises how can 80,000 men be kept in camp for eighteen days for £80,000 when it costs £36,000 to train 15,000 men in camp for six days. Granting even that the new camps were carried out at half the present expenditure the cost would be £24,000, and this is put down as a conservative estimate which would probably be exceeded. Another item to which equally great exception is taken all round is that of permanent troops which now cost £105,000 a year. At the end of three years this is to be reduced to £50,000. It is contended that with increased costly armament it will be necessary to increase and not decrease the present forces. The instructional staff now costs £46,000 a year, and the same sum is set apart for the new force. At the end of three years the contention is that with 80,000 men, the instructional staff will have at least to be doubled. These are only a few of the items to which attention will be drawn, but they will suffice to show the direction of the criticism. At the very lowest the Government's estimate must, it is said, be increased by £350,000 a year, which will bring the cost up to nearly £1,200,000. These figures relate to military expenditure only, and do not include payment for the new force, but the current of opinion is generally in favour of the men being paid.

GERMANY'S NAVAL POLICY.

Among the passengers in transit by the German mail steamer "Seydlitz" is His Excellency Dr. W. H. Solf, Governor of Samoa, one of Germany's most important dependencies in the Pacific. Dr. Solf has occupied this post for the past eight years, and is now returning after a holiday extending over seven months.

In the course of a brief interview which a representative of the "West Australian" had with him His Excellency said that commercially Samoa was making rapid progress. Since the Anglo-German agreement of 1899, accepted and ratified by America, the affairs of the group had gone along very smoothly. Under that agreement Great Britain renounced all rights over the islands in favour of Germany as regards Savan and Upolu, and in favour of the United States as regards Tutuila and other islands. This had proved a satisfactory arrangement. To each of the three signatory Powers there are reserved equal rights of residence, trade, and personal protection, and all were now working amicably together.

Is there much development going on?

"Yes, indeed. In former years the chief export was copra, but now we are going in largely for cocoa and rubber plantations, and the time is not far distant when these commodities will be exported in large quantities. Recently some samples of rubber were sent home, and experts spoke most highly of the quality. The country is admirably adapted for its cultivation, and during the past two or three years considerable capital has been introduced, a large portion being Australian.

"We Europeans find the climatic conditions very enervating, but strangely enough we are practically free from tropical fevers and generally the speaking life out there is a healthy one."

Speaking of international affairs, Dr. Solf was able to throw an interesting light on the question of Germany's naval policy. Opinion at home, he stated, was divided on this much-discussed question. The Liberals and the masses generally were opposed to the increase of armaments, while the Conservatives, which included military and naval officers held an opposite view. It was a mistake, however, to believe that such a policy was aimed at any Power. The anxiety of the Conservatives for a larger and more efficient navy was solely to protect their commercial interests and home defence. Throughout the German Empire there was a desire for a better and more friendly feeling with Great Britain and he was pleased to say that this was gradually becoming realised. The people of both countries, he felt assured, were beginning to understand more of each other, and it was only certain sections of the Press that endeavoured to create enmity and misunderstanding.

Questioned as to Germany's attitude in the Balkans, His Excellency said he could make no comment, as he was not fully acquainted with the turn affairs had taken.

AFGHANS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

On the adjournment of the House of Representatives on Friday afternoon Mr. Mahon (W.A.) drew attention to the increasing number of Afghans in Western Australia. The State returns, he said, showed that the increase of these men was becoming a menace to the white settlers on the rim of civilisation. At the 32-Mile Well, Pilbarra the Afghans had dispersed the camels belonging to other carriers, because their owners were taking loading at less than union rates. It was alleged that they had purchased rifles and ammunition, and that about forty were on the road mounted and fully armed. A telegram sent to the Premier of Western Australia stated that the position was serious and that a handful of Asiatics were practically trying to starve the white people into submission. He had recently drawn attention also to the character of the immigrants coming out under the auspices of the Queensland Government, so that more care would be taken in their selecting. Mr. Deakin, in reply, said that the remarkable outbreak in Western Australia had not so far involved any breach of peace, order, and good government as would justify Commonwealth action. At the same time the incident pointed to the necessity of not admitting such men into Australia. They could hardly be blamed, for they had been reared under tribal conditions which made the carrying of arms customary, but they were utterly unfitted for such a place as Australia.

COMMONWEALTH AND THE STATES.

Sir William Lyne, in reply to the toast of "The Commonwealth and State Parliaments," at the Lord-Mayor's luncheon on Thursday, said that his aim had been to serve the Commonwealth departments fairly and to return as much as possible to the States. When the time came for the Commonwealth to perform certain duties, such as to make postal extensions and provide for defence, the Ministry must not be blamed if it took revenue to which it was entitled to meet these services. As to the defence of the Commonwealth, it was not the desire of the Ministry to impose taxation on the people. It had to be recognised, however, that to have an efficient defence system meant expense. The money that the Ministry was asking for at present was the least it could do with. It was ridiculous to think of having a navy of battleships for they would all be on the scrapheap in a few years, but provision ought to be made for torpedo destroyers and other small craft. Reliance could be placed on Great Britain for overseas defence. In respect of the land forces of the future it would mainly come from the cadets.

THE MURRAY WATERS.

An optimistic opinion of the trade outlook with regard to the Murray lands was expressed by Mr. J. G. Arnold, master mariner, of Mannum, who gave evidence before the Wheat Commission on Monday. He said the river traffic was rapidly increasing, and judging from present prospects nearly 400,000 bags of wheat would be brought down the Murray during the coming season, or approximately double the quantity handled last year. The bulk of the grain was carried by the steamers as far as Murray Bridge and railed to Port Adelaide. The keen competition kept the freight charges down to a minimum, there being "no honorable understanding" among the traders. The charge for carrying wheat from Loxton and placing it on trucks at Murray Bridge was under 2d. per bushel. The charge was the same to Morgan, but as the railway freight from Morgan to the city was a halfpenny a bushell more than from Murray Bridge they only discharged the grain at Morgan when the river was too low to enable them to go on to the Bridge. He characterised the Murray wheat as the best in the world, and said the merchants never refused it. If a canal from Goolwa to Victor Harbor were constructed he thought the greater part of the wheat would be sent along it and by sea from Victor Harbor to Port Adelaide. Referring to the need for improved facilities at Murray Bridge, the witness said the wharf was at last being extended 60 ft. but there would be great need for another steam crane and better provision for shunting during the coming busy season.

CONSERVANCY SCHEMES.

There are many deep gullies opening out on the plains between Adelaide and Gawler which are well situated for water conservation schemes, but one which excels all others in that respect is at the spot where the Little Para loses itself in the porous soil a quarter of a mile behind the Old Spot Hotel, on the Gawler-road. "It was meant for water conservation," remarked a resident of the district on Saturday, when he had conducted a representative of "The Chronicle" to the locality and pointed out how narrow the gorge was and that the stream was a permanent one to the end of the gully. The place certainly might at comparatively small cost be converted into the scene of a reservoir which would hold hundreds of millions of gallons of water, which could be used for irrigation purposes all over the plains below. The supply could, if necessary, be used as an auxiliary of either the Barossa or the Adelaide schemes being situated about midway between Gawler and the metropolis, and the volumes of water which flow to waste every winter and flood the low-lying country around Salisbury leave no room for doubt as to the possibility of the reservoir being filled within a few months of its construction. The gorge is only a few yards wide at the spot where a weir could be constructed, but it runs back several miles, with only a small rise, and there are branch gullies which open into it, so that an immense reservoir could be formed there at little cost. The quantity of water stored would be ample to irrigate thousands of acres of the rich soil on the flats extending north-west towards Gawler and south-east in the direction of Adelaide, as well as the flats west of Salisbury.

THE TRANS-AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY.

Mr. Deane, the consulting engineer for the trans-Australian railway survey, who has just returned from Western Australia, has furnished the Minister for Home Affairs with information about the progress already made. He anticipates that the Western Australian side of the survey will be finished by Christmas, and that the South Australian surveyors will conclude their task by March of next year.

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(*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.)

THE AUSTRIAN MENACE.

AUSTRIA'S ATTEMPTED OVERTURES.

Porte's Refusal.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

Austria has attempted to renew direct negotiations with the Porte, but the Grand Vizier has emphatically declined, declaring that Austria's demands are contrary to the Turkish Constitution.

The Crown Prince of Servia goes to St. Petersburg to-morrow with an autograph letter from King Peter to the Tsar.

M. Izvolsky had interviews with Herr von Schoen and Prince von Bulow yesterday, and lunched with the Kaiser to-day.

It is officially announced that the negotiations between Germany and Russia are proceeding most cordially.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

The Balkan situation continues to be complicated and precarious. Much depends on Germany's advice to Austria.

It is understood Germany herself favours the Conference, though she requires that the assent of Austria shall be obtained and that the programme shall be previously accepted by all parties.

CASTRO AGAIN.

British Schooner Seized.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

The Venezuelan authorities have seized a British schooner, en route for Trinidad, trade with which has been practically prohibited by a decree of President Castro.

The passengers and crew of the vessel have been imprisoned.

RUSSIAN COMMERCE.

New Chamber Established.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

An influential meeting of the leading commercial and political men, held at St. Petersburg, has established an Anglo-Russian Chamber of Commerce to co-operate with the newly-formed Russian section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

AMERICAN JUDGES.

Indicted by Mr. Hearst.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

Mr. Hearst, whose recent revelations caused a sensation in America, has published more letters showing the existence of political and financial relations between a Republican ex-Governor and ex-Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and the Standard Oil Trust, three of whose nominees, including Judge Elkins, were appointed to Supreme Judgeships.

VANDERBILT CUP.

A 258 Mile Course.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The race for the Vanderbilt Cup, over a course of 258 miles, took place at Long Island yesterday. There were twenty entries.

The American Robertson car won, the time being 4 hours 2 minutes 36 seconds, and the Italian Isotta car was second. The race was then stopped, owing to crowds overflowing the track.

AMERICAN FLEET.

Off to the Philippines.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

A telegram from Tokio states that the American Fleet has proceeded to Olongape, Philippines.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

Contest Intensely Keen.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

The Canadian elections begin to-day. The contest is an intensely keen one and is rendered more acute by charges of wholesale corruption in connection with the Trans-Continental Railway.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, OCTOBER 25.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Arcadia," with the English mails of the 16th instant, left for Bombay at 5 p. m. to-day, and the same Co.'s s. s. "Himalaya" left for Colombo and Australia also at 5 p. m. to-day.

EXCHANGE in Calcutta yesterday was firm at 1s. 3 29/32d., but should it go materially below this point, sterling bills on the Secretary o State will again be offered for sale.

WE learn that Nurag Nashir, dakait and approver, under arrest at Pirganj Police station in Dinajpur District has been murdered by his accomplices who were in custody with him.

INDIAN REFORMS.

Lord Morley's Statement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

Lord Morley will make his statement on Indian reforms about 17th November.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

No Settlement.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

At the quarterly meeting of the Card-room Workers Amalgamation, a resolution was carried unanimously approving the firm opposition of the executive to the reduction of wages.

This resolution extinguishes the hope that the joint conference of spinners, card-room operatives and weavers, to-morrow, might find a basis of settlement.

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF MYMENSINGH.

A Meeting of Condolence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 26.

A condolence meeting, to mourn the death of the Maharaja of Mymensingh, was held in College Square, Calcutta, on Saturday afternoon last, about 300 persons being present.

Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter, who presided, in the course of his speech, said: Maharaja Surya Kanta Acharya was a great "Swadeshi" Maharaja. He was pre-eminently a "Swadeshi" man and advocated boycott, and his match was not to be found among the Zamindars of Bengal and Behar nowadays. Other Maharajas joined us at the outset, but they beat a retreat, but Surya Kanta Acharya stuck to us to the last. He helped "Swadeshi" in many ways. He helped us with money. Do you think that such big demonstrations as those of the 16th October and 7th August can be held unless somebody helps us with money? They mean enormous expenditure, though you do not know that.

Moulvie Abdul Hossen said: You are losing fast such men as the late Maharaja. Shed tears of blood. You will yet see your dear sons swing on the gallows, as the times are out of joint. Push on boycott."

Babu Gyan Chunder Roy, High Court Vakil, who has been to Midnapore on behalf of the "Bengalee," said: If the British accepted Bengalis as soldiers, as Akbar did, Maharaja Man Singh would have found a successor in Maharaja Surya Kanta Acharya.

Other speakers also referred to boycott.

The meeting then formed into procession and marched singing through the streets.

THE ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

Case Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 26.

Owing to the illness of Nilikeshwar Roy, one of the accused, the Alipore Bomb Case was not heard to-day.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

Removal of Prisoners.

APPLICATION REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 26.

In the Midnapore Case an application was made to the Magistrate to-day to remove the three prisoners still in custody in the jail from the solitary cells, but Mr. Weston said the prisoners were confined there with the knowledge of the Inspector-General of Jails and the Chief Secretary of the Bengal Government, and he saw no reason to order differently.

A DARING THEFT.

An Accountant Implicated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 26.

A daring theft had been committed in Calcutta on Friday last. Babu Indra Bhusan Mitter, employed as an accountant in the Zemindary Office of Nogendra Nath Roy, Cossipore, obtained the office keys early in the day and when other clerks had left the premises in the evening he is alleged to have abstracted Government Promissory notes to the value of Rs. 2,10,000. It is alleged Mitter then went to a Calcutta sock jobber, named Prohab Dass Boral, with whom Nogendra Babu is in the habit of doing business, and after forging his master's signature got the notes changed and left Calcutta the same night.

The police have stopped payment of the larger notes at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Calcutta Banks, and a special officer has been deputed to search for Mitter.

The stock jobber has made a statement disclosing, it is said, the whole affair.

THE weather in Quetta, says our correspondent, is at present delightful and unlike most down country stations. The general health is most excellent, the trees are now wearing the autumn tints, and the roads remind one of English country lanes.

THE "BANDE MATARAM."

Stops Publication.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 26.

No issue of the "Bande Mataram" has appeared to-day.

The "Statesman" says:—Acting under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Mr. F. L. Halliday, Commissioner of Police, on Friday obtained from Mr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, an order under Section III. of the Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act passed in June last, forfeiting the "Bande Mataram" press. The order was obtained in respect of an article, or articles, appearing in "Bande Mataram" in September.

The following is the Section of the Act under which the order was obtained and the Sub-sections governing the subsequent procedure to be followed in such cases:—

III—(1) In cases whereupon application made by order of, or under authority from, the local Government a Magistrate is of opinion that a newspaper printed and published within the province contains any incitement to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or to any act of violence, such Magistrate may make a conditional order declaring the printing press used, or intended to be used, for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, or found in or upon the premises where such newspaper is, or at the time of the printing of the matter complained of was, printed, and all copies of such newspaper wherever found to be forfeited to His Majesty, and shall in such order state the material facts and call on any person concerned to appear before him at such time and place to be fixed by the order, to show cause why the order should not be made absolute.

(2) A copy of such order shall be fixed on a conspicuous part of the premises specified in the declaration made in respect of such newspaper under Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, or of any other premises in which such newspaper is printed, and the affixing of such copy shall be deemed to be due service of the said order on all persons concerned.

(3) In cases of emergency, or in cases where the purposes of the application might be defeated by delay, the Magistrate may, on or after the making of a conditional order under sub-section (1), make a further order ex parte for the attachment of the printing press or other property referred to in the conditional order.

(4) If any person concerned appears and shows cause against the conditional order the Magistrate shall take evidence, whether in support of, or in opposition to, such order, in the manner provided in Section 355 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1896.

(5) If the Magistrate is satisfied that the newspaper contains matter of the nature specified in sub-section (1) he should make the conditional order of forfeiture absolute in respect of such property as he may find to be within the terms of the said sub-section.

(6) If the Magistrate is not so satisfied, he shall set aside the conditional order of forfeiture and the order of attachment, if any.

IV. (1) The Magistrate may by warrant empower any police officer, not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, to seize and detain any property ordered to be attached under Section III, seize and carry away any property ordered to be forfeited under Section III, sub-section (5) wherever found and enter upon and search for such property in any premises.

(a) where the newspaper specified in such warrant is printed or published or

(b) where such properties may be, or may be reasonably suspected to be, or where any copy

of such newspaper is kept for sale, distribution, or reasonably suspected to be so kept.

THE MENGAL TROUBLE.

Peaceful Settlement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 26.

The 106th Hazara Pioneers and Mountain Battery, under Colonel Jacob, reached Quetta this morning, from the Mengal Country, the troops looking remarkably fit after their long and arduous march.

Major Benn, to whom all honour is due for having brought about a peaceful settlement, is to be very much congratulated on the success of his policy. But for his patience and forbearance in dealing with the Chiefs, serious fighting would undoubtedly have taken place.

SHOOTING AT QUETTA.

A New Event.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 26.

The Quetta Divisional Rifle Meeting will commence here on the 26th November. A large number of matches, for which good prizes are offered, will be open to the Regulars and Volunteers in the Division.

A new event will be for the Team Cup, presented by Sir Archibald Hunter. The conditions of this competition are rather unusual. After the teams fall in, they will have to march 12 miles to the Range and immediately start firing Each man will carry 10 rounds, but lead weights will be added in the pouches to bring the total weight carried equal to 100 rounds.

The Baluchistan Rifle Volunteers Annual Rifle meeting will also be held here during November.

THE ingenuity of German chemists has devised a new means of lighting small towns and houses, a method which will be of enormous use in places where electricity or coal is unobtainable. Briefly, it is by means of gas compressed into cylinders like the well-known carbonic acid gas cylinder sold for making soda-water. The invention is that of Herr Hermann Blau. The cylinder can be connected up with a small tank to regulate the pressure, and then direct to the piping of the house or street. Villages in Germany are lighted by this means. A medium-size cylinder, it is said, will light a small house for eight weeks and a larger size apparently will light a village.

AFGHAN GUN-RUNNERS.

Plucky Capture.

A LEVY'S GALLANTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 26.

A few days ago between Sahib Chah and Muski Chah on the Nushki-Seistan Trade route, some half a dozen Afghan gun-runners smuggling arms into Afghanistan from Southern Persia were challenged by the Persian robber Mehran, and his men, who were fired upon and returned the fire, mortally wounding one of the smugglers three of whom surrendered, while the rest of their band made off with the caravan. The robbers with their captives and booty were met by some of the Nushki Levy, and on being challenged surrendered without resistance. One of the Levy with two guides went in search of water and came across the rest of the smugglers with their caravan. The smugglers threw up sangars and opened fire. The Levy and his guides also threw up sangars and returned the fire. The Levy received two wounds, one shot passing through his hand and the second shot taking off the thumb of the same hand. Continuing to fire he shot the leader dead, on which the others surrendered.

The capture was several rifles and revolvers and from twelve to thirteen rounds of ammunition. The Levy will no doubt be suitably rewarded for their gallant conduct. This is the second capture of arms and ammunition within the last few weeks by Major Webbe Ware's Nuskki Levy, who are always on the alert.

GAMBLING AT QUETTA.

Successful Raids.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 26.

The Quetta Police have lately made several successful raids on gambling dens in Quetta bazar. About fifty men in all have been apprehended, among whom are several merchants and others of good standing.

The money found in the gambling places was confiscated by the Police and is said to amount to about Rs. 1,000.

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

A Driver's "Misapprehension,"

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 26.

A Mahomedan ticca-gharry driver was to-day sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment for wrongfully restraining three girls of the Methodist Girls' High School who engaged him at the school and directed him to drive them to Brooking Street. Instead of doing this the accused drove in a different direction, which caused the three girls to become alarmed and to shout to him to stop, which he did not do. Two of the girls jumped out and raised a hue and cry, which attracted the attention of some boarders of the same institution who were proceeding also in a ticca gharry to their boarding domicile in Lancaster Road, and surrounded the gharry in which the third girl still remained, and made the driver stop. They took his gharry number and reported the incident to their parents by whom a complaint was lodged with the police, who arrested the accused.

His defence was a denial and that he acted under a misapprehension, inasmuch as he understood he was to take the three girls to the boarders' domicile. He also denied hearing the orders of the girls, who were day scholars, and their shouts to stop the gharry. This incident, which is reported in the local press as an attempt to kidnap three school girls, happened at half-past ten o'clock on Saturday morning. The girls gave evidence to-day, on which a conviction was obtained.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Next Friday's Agenda.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 26.

It is now settled that in addition to the programme already announced, the following measures will be introduced at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, viz., (1) a Steam Ships Bill, to make the law relating to foreign steam vessels which enter British India ports the same as for British steam vessels in matter of (a) facilities for inspection and clearing and (b) limitation of number of passengers that may be carried without license; (2) Merchant Shipping Bill, which applies to foreign vessels leaving British Indian ports, same rules regarding load line as apply to British vessels.

In addition to the above two measures, which are official ones, a private Bill will be introduced by the Tica Sahib of Nabha to legalise that class of marriage amongst Sikhs known as Anand.

Dr. STEIN.

Operated on Frost-bite.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 26.

A telegram dated last Saturday has reached Simla from Dr. Stein stating that a successful operation has been performed upon his foot or frost-bite and that he is convalescent.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MESSRS. NEILL'S CIRCULAR.

Belfast's Loss by the Cotton Dispute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Messrs. Neill Brothers issued a cotton circular the other day, and the gist of it is that we must not build too confidently on the free movement of the American crop during the first month or two of the season. The following table illustrates the position:—

	Ginned up to Sept. 25. Bales.	In sight up to beginning of Oct. Bales.	Total crop. Balcs.
1905-6 ...	2,356,000 ...	1,380,000 ...	11,160,600
1906 7 ...	2,057,000 ...	1,167,000 ...	13,630,000
1907-8 ...	1,533,000 ...	965,000 ...	11,421,000
1908 9 ...	2,582,000 ...	1,370,000 ...	?

If, then, we compare the cotton into sight or ginned this season with that of the last two seasons we may feel pretty sure of a big crop; but when we go back to 1905-6 it seems that a movement as large as this season's and a quantity ginned nearly equal to this season's gave a false indication, for that crop was a comparatively small one.

A large number of Irish linen manufacturers have a certain proportion of their looms constantly engaged in making what are known as union or mixture fabrics, composed of cotton warp and flax weft of cotton weft and flax warp. Only those who come into close contact with the trade have any adequate idea of the amount of cotton yarn used in this way. Amongst the principal classes of goods into which cotton yarns are thus incorporated are union bleached and loom damask, mercerised union dress goods, union dowlas and apron cloths, cotton and union huckaback and towels, cotton and union crushes, bleached shirting frontings, and bleached union waisting for the United States. This is not by any means an exhaustive list. Already in some cases the Ulster manufacturers' stocks of cotton warp beams and chains have been exhausted as a result of the cotton dispute in Lancashire. Even in times of restricted output such a curtailment of the supply of cotton yarns would be inconvenient, but now that the Irish textile trade has begun to improve, the shortage in the supply is a very serious matter indeed. As a rule Irish manufacturers follow a hand-to-mouth system in purchasing cotton yarns, their stocks are small, and an interruption of deliveries soon brings looms to a standstill. At the moment manufacturers in Ulster have on their books considerable orders for union dress goods and waistings for American jobbers and clothing manufacturers. Delivery of these goods is due to begin almost immediately for the spring season of 1908-9, and consequently the situation created by the Lancashire look-out is anything but satisfactory. Continental cotton yarns do not find much favour; they are not suitable for a large proportion of the Irish trade, and therefore very little relief can be expected from that source. Shippers anxions to keep faith with their customers will be forced to go into the market and buy against factory short deliveries. Available goods will of course be held for higher prices, and as the shipper's prices are already arranged, any advance he may have to pay will be so much money lost.

A matter of considerable importance to the German iron and coal industry is the decision just given by the Imperial High Court in the action between the Rhenish Westphalian Coal Syndicate and the Phœnix Coal and Iron Company, of Hoerde. The case was similar in some respects to that between the Saxony Coal Syndicate and the Deutsch Luxemburg Company, which was decided nearly two years ago, but in view of its importance a brief account of the circumstances may be given. The Phœnix Company was originally formed about the middle of the last century; in 1898 it combined with the Westphalian Union Company, and later absorbed the Hoerder Verein. The capital of the Company then amounted to 72 million marks, and it was not only the most important concern in the Steel Syndicate, but also the largest "mixed" concern in the Rhenish Westphalian Coal Syndicate. It will be remembered that when the Coal Syndicate was reformed there was considerable difficulty in inducing the large "mixed" concerns, owning both coal-mines and ironworks, to join; but their objections were overcome by an arrangement under which they were to be allowed to satisfy their requirements in coal and coke from their own mines without any interference on the part of the Syndicate, whilst the Syndicate was to purchase from them at standard prices a fixed amount of coal. The quantity which the Syndicate took from the Phœnix Company was 450,000 tons per annum but as the quality was not suitable for the manufacture of coke, the Phœnix Company, in turn, were important customers of the Syndicate.

After the Coal Syndicate versus Deutsch Luxemburg case had been decided in favour of the Luxemburg Company, the Phœnix Company arranged to purchase the Nordstern Mining Company for 28 million marks, increasing its own capital to 100 millions. This Company the largest individual mining concern in the Coal Syndicate, was allowed an output of 2,740,000 tons of coal, 492,000 tons of coke, and 71,280 tons of briquettes, and it may be mentioned also that the Nordstern Company were obliged by their agreement with the Syndicate to dispose of their entire production through them. After the amalgamation of the Nordstern and Phœnix Companies the latter claimed the right to cover their coal requirements from the Nordstern mines, whilst the Syndicate were still to take the amount agreed upon when the Nordstern Company joined them. This the Syndicate refused to allow and made a counter-claim to the effect that the Phœnix Company, as successors to the Nordstern Company, were obliged to dispose of their entire output of coal in accordance with the agreement between the Nordstern Company and the Syndicate. After protracted litigation the final decision has now been given by the High Court at Berlin in favour of the Phœnix Company. It is generally considered that the process of combination between mining and iron companies will develop considerably as a result of this judgment, especially in view of the rather uncompromising attitude regarding prices adopted by the Syndicate, and the effect of such a movement would naturally be very serious, for some of the "mixed" concerns are at present among the largest consumers, and the problem of disposing of the Syndicate's present coal output without their assistance would be a difficult if not impossible one.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., in a letter dated New York, September 29, say that the "cotton crop has so far escaped the ravages of any severe tropical storm, as both of the September hurricanes passed north-east of the cotton belt; thus another danger has passed during this remarkable season, in which we have had neither drought nor storms of a kind seriously to injure the crop." The deterioration which has occurred, although probably more than during the corresponding portion of last season, has been from a much better condition than then prevailed. It is significant of the situation that the current reduced estimate of the crop, which are spoken of as "most moderate," range from about 12 1-2 to 13 million bales. Messrs. Hubbard, who seem to be tending towards the attitude, for the present, of "large-crop long distance bulls," report a slight improvement in the volume of general business in America, due to the movement of the crops to market; but as yet no new enterprises are being undertaken, and it is not likely that they will be until the political outlook is clearer. They say that the character of the cotton coming to market, leads them to look for a large yield, but the stocks of cotton goods in the hands of retailers in America are said to be smaller than for many years.

Even at this disturbed epoch of trade the exports of British textile machinery continue to increase. The September returns of the Board of Trade give the declared value of the shipments for that month as £709,542, as against £652,307 for September, 1907 and £536,668 for September, 1906. For the nine months January to September inclusive the total value is returned as £6,573,776, as against £5,877,629 for the corresponding period in 1907 and £4,810,730 for the first nine months of 1906. The distribution to each market or group during last month and during the corresponding months of the two preceding years is shown in the following table:—

	1906. £	1907. £	1908. £
Russia	27,374	25,028	34,561
Germany	52,983	103,855	78,258
Netherlands	16,152	15,342	14,641
France	54,338	62,863	65,051
Other Countries in Europe.	100,995	143,011	138,634
China (including Hong Kong)	10,760	3,201	13,078
Japan	17,335	57,910	66,913
United States of America.	46,118	37,706	31,793
Countries in S. America...	13,070	34,418	24,670
British South Africa.....	26	29	236
British India	171,949	147,462	210,350
Straits Settlements	120	—	102
Ceylon	—	94	—
Australia	419	1,464	3,655
Other Countries	27,087	19,923	27,500

The continued increase to Russia is balanced by a continued decrease to Germany during last month, and the Netherlands also show symptoms of slackening demand, while France still keeps up her purchases. The rapid textile development of the minor European countries again shows a pause, however, China shows indications of renewed enterprise, and Japan is still increasing her textile productive capacity. The slackening in the United States and the South American countries is again observable. India, however, still shows a conspicuous increase, and development of textile mill power in Australia and other colonies is further illustrated.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SALSETTE."

The P. and O. Co.'s new steamer "Salsette," which arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Marseilles had a record run during the voyage.

The "Salsette" left Marseilles on October 14th with 150 first class passengers and 121 second class; a total of 271; and did the whole passage at an average speed of 17·7 knots, thus beating the Caledona's record. The daily run leaving out of account the passage through the Suez Canal was 353 miles, 413,417 for Marseilles to Port Said; from Port Said to Aden 144,419,408; from Aden to Bombay 18,413,445,405.

This is a particularly fine performance when it is remembered that owing to the time of the year the vessel suffered from strong adverse currents.

The "Salsette" is probably one of the best appointed vessels which has ever left the Clyde. Owing to the general slackness which reigned in shipbuilding circles at the time she was being built only the best obtainable labour was engaged upon her. Immediately after she was launched the ship was dispatched to take tourists on a pleasure cruise to the Northern capitals, and after that was sent upon a second pleasure cruise along the Dalmatian coast to Venice and Sicily. She will now be engaged upon the ferry passage between Bombay and Aden.

Built by Messrs. Caird and Co. of Grennock the Salsette is 5841·78 gross tonnage and 2391·55 net tonnage. Her total length is 440 ft. and her total breadth 532-10 ft. She is a twin screw vessel fitted with quadruple expansion inverted direct acting engines of a nominal 2,500 h.p. and 10,000 indicated.

The chief feature of the vessel is the luxurious accommodation for passengers. Throughout the ship is fitted with electric fans both first and second class dining rooms, every inside cabin, and the bath-rooms and lavatories being fitted up in this way. A feature of the vessel is that the bulk of the passenger accommodation is on the spar deck thus enabling the cabin port holes to be practically always kept open. Every cabin is fitted with a handsomely polished wood folding up washstand and a wardrobe and in some cases with a chest of drawers. Another improvement in the Salsette is a smoking-room lounge at the head of the companion, whilst there is also a second class music-room adjoining the smoking-room. The dining rooms for first and second class are particularly light and airy and extend the whole width of the ship.

The vessel also differs from all other ships built by the P. and O. Company in that she carries two special post officers for mail sorting with special cabins for mail sorting officers. In many respects the passengers' comfort has been ensured and not least by placing the cooks' galley and the pantry &c. on the port side right away from the passengers and crew.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE opening of the Medjaz Railway between Damascus and Medina, and the joy with which this news has been received by the Mahomedans of India brings before our mind that almost supernatural intensity of religious belief which in the near past would, in spite of poverty, privation, misery, and Bedouin desperados make so many thousands of pilgrims from all part of the world assemble at the sacred cities of Islam. Pilgrimage to Mecca is not a matter of voluntary choice to the Faithful but is rigorously incumbent on him, as the Hadj together with charity, prayers and fasting forms the four pillars on which the mighty fabric of the religion rests. Islam is essentially, as a doctor of theology terms it a "congregational religion." In the handful attending the customary prayers at the smallest mosque in Calcutta every day; in the vast concourse of thousands who assemble in the Zama Musjid of Delhi every Friday; in the millions that flock to the sacred places associated with the history of Islam in Arabia every year; we see the truth of this statement. It was the wish of Mahomed to create by such measures as the pilgrimage a certain feeling of uniformity and solidarity among the many followers of his religion and to establish a kind of a world-forum in which men from all parts will assemble to discuss and receive the light. Moreover, this would encourage trade, for the Koran allows the pilgrim to mix the temporal with the spiritual. "It shall be no crime in you," says the Book, "if ye seek an increase from your Lord by trading during the pilgrimage." In the third place it would make the Arab shirk his lassitude and emerge from his desert fastness, for, as expressed in an Oriental proverb, 'travel is a portion of hell-fire' to him. It would seem strange if we reflect on the strong influence their religion had on these very Arabs of the desert—rude and indolent—when we see them converted into the conquerors of Egypt and Granada on the one hand, and the merchant princes bartering ivory, silk, spices and ornaments for European money remotely creating the Venetian Republic, on the other.

THE HISTORY OF THE PILGRIMAGE.

But the assemblage at Mecca of the pilgrims does not date from the days of Mahomed. It has its genesis in those periods of antiquity which are yet unlit by coherent or authenticated history. The Pagan Arab much before the birth of the Prophet attended these yearly pilgrimages when poets sang and orators thrilled the impassioned audience, when the gods of the people received their due allegiance, and when by degrees was developed that strange original poetry of the heathen Arabs which is at once an object of admiration and example to the rest of Asia. The best poems were preserved in the Caaba, some of which being now* translated into English reveal flashes of that desert independence and fiery enthusiasm of the Arab which latterly made him a world-conqueror. This assemblage was a veritable Oriental Olympiad with only this distinction that the Eastern did not care to partake in games and other forms of levity as the agile Greeks of old did.

When the Prophet entered Mecca, "the city of his birth and his bitterest prosecutors" with his victorious army he intended to revivify the movement which had lost its pristine energy. He knew that a central point of assemblage would encourage unity among his followers and to this effect he exhorted his men to observe what was good in the ancient rules of pilgrimage, and to reject what was bad and idolatorous.

CONDITIONS OF THE HADJ.

Although it is true that pilgrimage has been made incumbent on every follower of Islam, it is not necessay for the weak, the deaf, the blind, the cripple or anyone suffering from illness or loss of limb, anyone who is poor, indigent and unable to support his family, to undergo the rigours of the Hadj. To be a pilgrim it is necessary for the man in the first place that he should have passed his fifteenth year when according to Mohamedan law he becomes an adult, in the second that he should be physically able to undergo the difficulties of the journey. In the third place it is required of him that he should arrange for the upkeep of his family during the period that he is absent from home. He must also make a present proportionate to his means to [illegible] mosque which he [illegible] ...ly attends. It is, moreover essential that the man must be sincerely penitent for according to the letter of the law no thief or culprit can undertake a pilgrimage. In the sixth place "his conscience must be absolutely clean, he must look to the fact that the friends he leaves behind shall have no just cause to be offended with him." If it is a woman who wishes to undertake a Hadj it is incumbent on her to procure the permission of her husband if she be married, or her lawful guardian if otherwise. In all cases she must be accompanied by a "mahrum" or a member of her family who is privileged to see her unveiled, in her journey to and fro.

THE CAABA.

The pilgrim when he reaches the sacred city of Mecca casts off the clothes in which he has travelled and adopts a seamless garment called the "ihram" which he wears during the term of the pilgrimage. After incessant praying and meditation almost the first act he does is to go to the Harem in the centre of which, inclining a little towards the west, stands the Caaba. This is a square building made of dark granite, the construction of which legend attributes to Abraham and his son Ishmael. When Adam was cast from the heavens he is said to have fallen where the Caaba now stands and the angels taking pity on his denuded condition dropped a tent to protect him from the sun and the rain. Adam's son, Seth, replaced the tent by a rude structure of clay and stone which was latterly embellished and strengthened by Abraham and his son. The building has been renovated twelve times since the death of the Prophet and successive Caliphs and potentates have vied with one another to furnish its interior. The roof is supported by two columns of aloe-wood, and the door is of the same material plated with solid silver. South-east of the building is the famous Black Stone, to kiss which is an act of great piety procuring for the faithful a happy life in this world and a seat in the other. North of the building is the tomb of Ishmael, from above which runs a spout five yards long made of massive gold and near by is the grave of the Patriarch Abraham who is the Father of the Arab nation. The interior of the building is resplendently decorated. The walls are hung with soft red velvet and the threshold, reached with the aid of revolving steps, is made of solid silver. The pilgrim goes round this edifice seven times, calling on Allah to forgive his sins and asking Him for whatever he wishes to have, since it is believed that God fulfils all worthy desires if uttered in his sacred house. The first circuit is to be made at a briak rate, but the rest in a leisurely pace which the French would call "recueilli." After the completion of the "tawaf" or the amble round the house the pilgrim has to traverse seven times the course between two hills measuring about four hundred and thirty-eight yards "beginning at Safa and ending on the seventh lap at Marveh." Those who are ill or "weak or unable to walk" may traverse the course

*Vide "The 'Suba-e-Moallahat' or the Seven Golden Odes of Arabia" by Lady Anne Blunt.

on a camel or a mule, repeating the following words aloud:—I persevere seven times in running between Safa and Marveh and this I do in obedience to the command of the Lord of the Universe.

THE BLACK STONE.

One of the chief objects of veneration in the Harem is the aerolite known as the Black Stone which is supposed to have been thrown down from Paradise with Adam and Eve. The story says that it was taken back to its original home during the Deluge, after which the Archangel Gabriel brought it back to Abraham, who placed it in the south-east corner of the Caaba. In the two-hundred and seventy-eighth year of the Mahomedan Era it was carried away by that vandalistic sect of Islam the Karmatians, the followers of a wild teacher of Khuzistan, but they returned it to the sacred edifice after twenty-two years at the threat of the Meccans. Originally the stone was of a milk-white colour which has now been converted into black from incessant contact with the lips of the pilgrims. It is placed in a silver box with the lid opened to enable the Muslims to kiss it and thus be cleansed of their sins. The Arabs hold it in great esteem and "Fotuhul Haremeyn" a book in rythmic prose' speaks about it thus :—

Think not the Caaba was made from the earth—in the body of the world it took the place of the heart. And the stone that you call the Black Stone was itself a ball of dazzling light. In ages past it shone like the crescent moon, until at last the shadows, falling from the sinful hearts of those that gazed on it, turned its surface black. Now since this amber gem that came to the earth from Paradise with the Holy Ghost has received such impressions on itself, what should be the impressions which our hearts receive? Verily, whosoever shall touch it, being pure of conscience, is like unto him that has shaken hands with God.

THE WELL OF ZEM-ZEM.

Not less sacred than the Black Stone is the stream that bubbles past the Caaba usually called the Helicon of the Muslims. It is believed that its waters have a certain medicinal power which added to faith has sometimes effected miraculous cures. People say that the spring "gushed out for the relief of Ishmael when Hagar was wandering with her child, thirsty and sorefooted. At the sight of water in the midst of the vast expanse of sand she called out to her son who had gone a little in advance 'Zem Zem' in her Egyptian dialect which in English means 'Stay, stay.' Thousands of pilgrims every year go to this well to wash themselves or drink a draught of the brackish water, which act, they think, would insure a place for them in heaven. Many a man brings his 'grave-clothes' with him to soak it is the well, in which he is wrapt and buried when he dies, his sins being cleansed by the holy waters.

ARAFAT NIGHT AND DAY.

The last important thing that the pilgrim does is to go to Arafat, the Mountain of Compassion, some eight miles from Mecca where the Prophet used to preach in the days of yore sitting on a raised dais of stone. On the way lies the Valley of Mina where the three legendary devils resolved into mountains were cast down by the Lord, which the superstitious pilgrim stops to stone on his way back to Mecca. The whole of the journey is spent in special prayers for the occasion interpersed with shouts of "Labbaik Labbaik." (Here I am, Lord!) and meditation, also in reading the Koran which every pilgrim carries slung across his back 'en bandouliere.' The pilgrims reach Arafat at night where they are met by two hamils or thrones placed on the back of camels representing the Syrian and Egyptian nations. The former have a pyramidical howdah draped with costly green velvet and decorated with crescents on the back of a richly caparisoned camel dedicated to the memory of Ayesha, the daughter of Abu Bakr and the favourite wife of Mohamed. The Egyptian "hamil" is hung with red velvet and commemorates the first wife of the Prophet, the first believer in his mission, the peerless Khadijah. The whole of Arafat night is spent in prayers. The next morning the Sheriffs' guards and the Imperial troops belonging to the Pashalik of Hedjaz are drawn up in a gallant array, and the Kazi of Mecca preaches a sermon which is more of a prayer supplicating God in passionate language to forgive the sins of his congregation. This being ended the pilgrim becomes a Hadji. "Aydakum Ghebul" (May your protestations be accepted) is what one pilgrim says to another in pleased accents. "Zebarik Allah" replies his friend and they embrace each other.

The days of pilgrimage are over. The next morning the dawn is hailed by salvoes of artillery greeting the Feast Day of Sacrifices celebrated with great eclat all over the Moslem World, in India under the name Bakr-Id, in Turkey and Arabia as the Greater Bairam, the lesser one being that which marks the close of the Mahomedan Lent.

ETHICAL ASPECT OF THE HADJ.

Apart from the social aspect of the pilgrimage there is an ethical sweetness in its conception which must not be overlooked. The Koran does not only abound in minute details and intricacies which would satisfy even the Spartan temperament of a Lycurgus or the Brahmanic squeamishness of a Manu, as it is popularly believed to be, but is redolent with facts of eternal import and pan-religious interest. An utter absence of carnality, avarice and cruelty characterises the term of pilgrimage. "Make provision for your journey," says the Koran, "but remember that the best provision is piety, and fear Me, O ye of understanding.....Depart from the abomination of idols and avoid speaking that which is false. Look not on women or lie or kill or profane thy body or thy soul or do aught against the commandment of God."

The shaving of the hair as a symbol of cleanliness reminds one of the Baptism by John in running water. The essence is the same, the form only is different. Every pilgrim who goes to the Hadj fulfils every observance required of him and leaves nothing undone, not even the minutest detail. One fact has always struck the European who has closely studied the Eastern and that is his intensity of faith and earnestness of heart which sometimes manifest themselves in that passionate rhapsody which has made the Vedas and the Koran the books of all ages. There is something in the hot rays of the sun, something in the burning grains of the desert that makes the Oriental so sincerely religious.

Faith is to him the only object in this world and the great religious systems could not but have taken their rise in the East, for many have felt there what Browning so finely expresses :—

MY OWN EAST!

How nearer God we are! He glows above
With scarce an intervention, presses close
And palpitatingly, His soul o'er ours;
We feel Him, nor by painful reason know!
The everlasting minute of creation
Is felt there.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILL and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

AHMEDNAGAR ANJUMAN ISLAHUL MUSLIMIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st instant, the boys and the girls were taken to the Anjuman Islahul Muslimin Ahmednagar Society's High School, headed by the band and they numbered 150. The Hall was specially decorated for the occasion and lighted by Kitson lamps while the compound, with flags and buntings. Just on the entrance of the Hall an arch of "Welcome" was specially put in. The hall was overcrowded and the distinguished members of the different communities were present, including military and civil officers.

The following are the names of those present :—Mr. J. M. McNeil, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, President; Mr. C. S. J. Crofton, I.C.S.; Mr. J. Hamilton, Forest Officer; Mr. J. J. B. Benson, Executive Engineer; Mr. B. F. Green, District Police Superintendent; Mr. J. Macdonald, Assistant Police Superintendent; Mr. Shalom Bapuji, District Deputy; Collector, Khansaheb Cardmaster, Vice-President of the Municipality; Messrs. Darabshaw and Dhunjeeshaw, members of Messrs Curseti and Sons' Firms; Messrs Kazi Inayatoolla, Municipal Commissioner; Mohamed Sallahuddin, Jagirdar. Subedar Major Sirdar Bahadur, Honorary Captain Shaik Hoosen, Dr. Husamuddin, Senior Hospital Assistant; Munshi Shaikh Miran Dhroga, Customs, Salt Department; Munshi Raj Mohamed, 1st Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector; Siddik Mohamed Set; Sayad Ibrahim Sahib, Contractor, M. W. D., Jansaheb and Gafoorsahib, Contractors; Major Subedar Sayad Kasam; Major Subadar Murdan Alikhan; Munshi Mahomed Sherrif; and Munshi, Usman etc., Rao Bahadur Kathavte, First Class Sub-Judge; Rao Sahib Mohile, Joint Sub-Judge; Sirdar Kakasahib Mirikar, Honorary 1st Class Magistrate; Mr. Godbole, Deputy Educational Inspector; Pleaders Messrs, Chetale, Deshpande, Deshmukh, and Raj Hounse, Headmaster.

The President arrived at the fixed hour and the proceedings commenced at 5-15 p.m.

First of all the Secretary read the report.

A young boy, aged nine years, by name Sayed Ismail, son of Syed Ibrahim, Contractor, M. W. D., sang a song prepared for the occasion and two girls recited a poem.

The President then distributed the prizes to the boys and girls. The first girl getting the silver bangles and the first boy silver buttons, while the remaining girls and boys were provided with clothes. After the distribution of "pan supari" and the distinguished guests having been garlanded with flowers the President remarked as under :—

"I thank you very heartily for the several personal references made by the speakers. I accepted to preside on this occasion not because I was pleased to do so, but I thought it was my duty as a responsible Revenue Officer to take interest in every educational activity. I am glad to see that the Mahomedans are doing their best to bring themselves into line with other communities; I don't wish to dilate upon the value of education in general; I quite agree with what Munshi Usman said that the duties of teachers in these days have become very responsible and onerous. I only want to express that the fact should have full recognition.

Just after the speech was over, Messrs. Kazi Mooneer Beg, Persian Teacher, High School, and Mohamed Khan, Telegraph Master, paid a donation of Rs. 5 each towards the fund of the Anjuman when the Collector was pleased to remark that such donations were commendable. By the order of the Secretary it being very late Mr. Khan proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his kindness in having accepted to preside over the meeting, which was unanimously carried, and the meeting dissolved. The band which was specially ordered to be present played the National Anthem when all the distinguished guests and the President departed.

The Report of the Secretary of Anjuman Islahul Muslimin read as follows :—The Secretary of the Anjuman Islahul Muslimin of Ahmednagar after having thanked the Collector and other Europeans for their troubles in attending the meeting said that this Anjuman was first established in 1903. During the next two years the Anjuman had an income of Rs.720-6-6 out of which Rs. 312 were spent on the education of 31 boys and 41 girls. In 1906 the Anjuman had an income of Rs. 657-1-3 and Rs. 672-4-0 were spent after the education of 70 boys and 71 girls. In 1907 the Anjuman had an income of Rs. 1,037-14-0 of which Rs. 621-10-3 were spent for the education of 67 boys and 71 girls. At present there are 54 boys and 94 girls in the two schools of the Anjuman. In those schools boys and girls besides Koran reading are being taught Hindustani in addition to Marathi. sowing and needle-work are also being taught to the girls.

The Anjuman offered its sincere thanks to Messrs Gulam Hussein and Brothers, Salt Merchants, Uran, for their praiseworthy support, i.e., they have lately subscribed Rs. 200 to the Anjuman and to Messrs. Sayad Ibrahim, the Contractor, M. W. D. and Jan Saheb Mohamedalli, Contractor, and Gafur Saheb, Contractor of Ahmednagar, who were kind and liberal enough to present clothes to the boys and girls. These clothes have been distributed to all inmates of the Anjuman on this auspicious occasion.

The Anjuman also offered its thanks to Messrs. Munshi Miran Daroga, Uran, Munshi Sharif Mohamed, Munshi Usman, and Kazi Mohamud Beg Persian Teacher, for the pains they have taken for the Anjuman in commemorating the present occasion, and it also stood grateful to the Mahomedan community of Ahmednagar for their co-operation for the prosperity of the Anjuman.

Munshi Usman's lecture was as under:—In sincerely, and from the bottom of my heart, thanking the Creator on this auspicious occasion for His various and innumerable blessings His creatures are enjoying, I joyfully think it obligatory upon me to render my religious service to the meeting by the brief expression of my humble views. To day's meeting is remarkable besides being a spring of happiness, partly because of the grand attendance of different communities and partly because of the Presidentship of the distinguished officer of the designation of Collector and District Magistrate who for his magnanimity, in accepting the seat of President, richly and meritoriously deserves thanks sincerely expressed by this Anjuman.

Gentlemen,—My predecessor has already put you in possession of much interesting information relating to the Urdu School in question and the repetition of the same would be nothing but an encroachment upon your most precious time and also be a monotony which is always disgusting. There remain, nevertheless, some important facts unmentioned which invite special attention of masters and parents of the school-going age and the mention of which before this glorious assemblage would not be out of the scope of my honest duty. It is a great misfortune of the immature brains that their future prosperity should be at stake simply owing to the following drawbacks in them:(1) That a school is wanting in obedience to superiors and elders; (2) that it is void of honest discipline; (3) that the inmates thereof are tidy and neat and are mischievous to any one while coming in, and going out of the school; (4) that a community is in lack of female education within religious bounds. Masters and parents are primarily responsible for eradication, of these evils and it is the duty of age and experience to guide the inexperienced and uncultured minds when they go astray the path of virtue. Much of the prosperity of young minds is dependant on the strict observance of essential directions. If youths are left uncared for in respect of important matters, it is in vain for parents and tutors to expect them well educated and cutting a good figure in the race of life. Vices must therefore be levelled to the understanding of youths and pernicious habits must be cut off in infancy. It is literally true that any scholar be found very rude, disobedient, impolite and wanting in courtesy notwithstanding the frequent admonitions made to him by masters to better his bad conduct. In such a particular case, masters should have a recourse to an exemplary punishment so that the bad example of the mischievous boy should not be followed by his innocent colleagues. But it must be borne in mind that the parents of the unfortunate student are requested to instruct him to get rid of his unpraiseworthy behaviour before the fatal steps are finally taken in his wretched case. Gentlemen, I now turn to the feamle education with your permission. Female education within the religious bounds is also justified in warranting success in the march of happiness. It is most encouraging feature of presperity and productive of more good than any harm. We would not err in taking female parents for the foundation of the superstructure of their progeny and the male parents are rightly compared with the owners of the whole building. In the event of owners being careless and indifferent in laying out a firm foundation, the whole building is likely to be tumbled down to the owners' perfound sorrow at the risk of much money and labour spent. Justly speaking immature minds are solely in the hands of their mothers till they attain maturity and richly understand their own responsibility. Females are the best instruments to amend the defects of their darlings and are able to turn the bad inclination of their youths to any good object. So much facility has not been afforded to males having been out for a long time to earn livelihood for families. It is therefore essential that female education should be liberally encouraged within religious bounds for the amelioration of our deplorable condition. If the sons of Islam make up a resolute mind to spare no pains in the promotion of this sort of female education, they are sure once to see their children reaching the zenith of prosperity. Fortunately the erroneous notions entertained against female education have been lately vanishing through the strenuous efforts of educated members of the Mahomedan community. It is but gratifying to observe here that Government and other communities also share in our success in advancing it by setting forth examples of their own communities. It is not that almost all unreasonable objections disappeared altogether, they are yet to be found in the minds of illiterate people and for this they are not to be blamed because wrong ideas which have long entered the uncultured minds will not, as a general rule through the instrumentality of a few lectures and friendly advices of relation and well-wishers, be entirely and easily abolished. Thorough eradication of a pernicious opinion requiresе considerable time, hard and honest labour on the part of leading members of a community. Such benefactors of mankind as have undertaken the task of keeping their community on a par with other educated communities in every beneficial and honest respect should not be disappointed when they see to their great sorrow that their endeavours for the welfare of their fallen down community are not turning out successful, but on the other hand they should stamp this prieneiple on the tablet of their hearts that they ought to be restless and indefatigable till the good object aimed at has been accomplished to their entire satisfaction. It must also be remembered that in the commencement of public good their benevolent efforts have to encounter many difficulties and to meet with a lot of useless objections accompanied by a relaxation of morality from all sides; but those temporary troubles and disturbances are surmountable and removable in the near future.

Ye sons of Islam and the followers of the Prophet: we are greatly indebted to Hajee Shaikh Ahmed, the Secretary of the Anjuman Islahul Muslimin, for his arduous and meritorious labour for the welfare of our community and it would be a great sin on our part if we fail to join him in his praiseworthy and benevolent efforts and shrink from liberally giving him a pecuniary assistance for the maintenance and development of this institution. Our cordial co-operation is necessitated for the enlivenment of the hearts of our raw recruits. This meeting forms a new feature of prize distribution because prizes are to be awarded to all inmates of the institution and the liberal scale of distribution clearly shows that the well-wishers of Mahomedan community earnestly desire that this encouragement, especially in the presence of Europeans and Indians of high position, should induce Mahomedan parents to send their offsprings to schools and to be more careful of their children's education. The scheme wisely devised is no doubt commendable in itself and substantially proves that Mahomedans are fond of education. Comparatively speaking, Mahomedans have remained far behind the non-Mahomedans in the march of education. It strikes me to know what must be the real nature of this backwardness. It is a very difficult problem for solution, but roughly speaking there are various causes which largely contribute towards the deplorable state of this community. Among the chief causes I wish to narrate one having regard to the short space of time at my disposal. The great facility which the sons of Islam have been deprived of in schools is that they have no trained Urdu teachers and that English tuition is being given to them in a vernacular language (Marathi) which compells them to remain lingering in schools beyond the period of their teens with the knowledge of a 3rd or 4th standard boy. With such a slow progress the Mohamedan boy passes his Matriculation when he is 25 years old and unfortunately if he fails to come off with flying colours from the examination hall, his whole handsome future career, it gives me plain to assert, is destroyed because Government officers ask for examination certificates irrespective of the fact that Government have issued some favorable order to the effect that some communities are suited to some marks of favour at the hands of high paid officials. On this score also a majority of Mahamedan parents do not allow their sons to join English schools rightly fearing the future evils. The pitiable state of Mahomedan community amounts to clemency at any rate. Gentleman,—I beg pardon for having taken most of your valuable time and with your permission I take my seat.

The lecture delivered Munshi Mohamed Sharif requested the Government to establish such English schools were English should be taught in Urdu language. He also prayed Government to add one Mahomedan teacher to English schools each. He explained the advantages the Mahomedan would derive from this scheme. He concluded his speech by reciting the Urdu poem pointing out blessings of British Government and praying for the long life of His Majesty Edward the VII.

Mr. Munshi Shaikh Miran said :—President and Gentlemen,—In Persian there is a proverb, (Az to Harkat az Khuda Burkat) which is equivalent to the English proverb "Heaven helps those who help themselves." It is pleasant to note that our Mahomedan brethren have now commenced to realise the value of self help. They also now know what deplorable conditions they have come to, for want of it and they are striving strenuously to come forward and wash out that shameful stain of being backwards always attributed to the Mahomedan communities. Their vast presence in the present meeting shows that they are eager to rectify themselves. In Ahmednagar so far as I know, there was never such a meeting called on by Mahomedans and prizes distributed to Mahomedan boys and girls together by any of the predecessors of their worthy President, Mr. McNeil, and thank God that their very first attempt has been crowned with success.

They also understand that they will only be able to obtain high and respectable Government posts by standing on their own legs and not by depending on others. They are as well aware that their British rulers keep no distinction of creed or caste and the fields are kept open for them like others and unless they overtake their conditions will still grow worse. Dear brethren, let us always remain loyal to His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor Edward VII and his representatives as we hitherto have been in obedience to our religious precepts as therein only lies our future prospects and future success.

Let us pray God further conjointly that may He spare His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor for years to reign over us and may God send such just and kind officials to rule over us as our present worthy President, Mr. McNeil, Collector of Ahmednagar.

Munshi Abdul Aziz said:—President and Gentlemen.—I offer my sincere thanks to the Secretary and members of the Anjuman Islahul Muslamin of Ahmednagar for kindly inviting me to witness this occasion of prize distribution to boys and girls of their school.

It was a great pleasure to me when I learnt that the Collector and the District Magistrate of Ahmednagar had kindly consented to preside on such an occasion. His mere consent shows how much interest he takes in the case of Mahomedan education. This Anjuman when first started with the object of imparting education to Mahomedan boys and girls was on very small basis and its income depended upon the charity of a very few citizens of this place. But the able Secretary and his zealous assistants have taken so much pain in attaining the object of its establishment that I have actually seen them travelling over different cities seeking help for the upkeep of their cause and maintenance of their school. At last Almighty God has rewarded their efforts and the Anjuman is now on a better footing than it was in the very beginning. The very present occasion shows that the Anjuman is at least in a position to educate the Mohamedan boys and girls of the city in its schools and bring them and its work to the notice of the authorities and the public and specially to the notice of the Mahomedan community.

By doing so the Secretary and Joint Secretaries of the Anjuman not only bring their work to light, but also they indirectly invite help of the authorities in Public and especially the Mohamedan community hereafter with more liberal offers than what they have been doing hitherto.

Education is a very vast subject and to discuss upon it fully the present occasion is not meant for it. However I might make a few remarks on the subject before closing it. By education a man is able to distinguish right from wrong. He knows his duties towards his Creator and his King. Here in our case I of course mean His Most Gracious Majesty Edward VII of Great Britain and Emperor of India and his Viceroy in India and other high officials who govern us including the able President of this meeting. By education man is able to know his duties towards his own community and himself. In fact education is as necessary for a man in the race of life as food and drink is to quench his hunger and thirst. Besides every man as a Mohamedan is bound by his religion to acquire knowledge. With all this it is a matter of great regret that he should discard this most important duty of his. It is therefore my humble request that every Mohamedan of this city should as in duty bound offer his every possible help for the upkeep of the object of the Anjuman Islahul Muslamin of this place. The object which the Anjuman has in view is decidedly a most praiseworthy one and its result will be known to those who help it when these children will grow up and out a good figure in this amphitheatre of life. With these few remarks on the subject I may take leave to close it with my and Anjuman's sincere thanks to Mr. McNeil for his kindly consenting to preside on this occasion whereby he has not only honoured the Anjuman and the Mohamedan Community but has also won their hearts by leading them to think as their sympathizer and patron of their cause of promoting education among them. On this occasion I remember the poem of Sadi, the Shakespere of the East, which I might repeat in honour of our most kind and worthy Collector.

Munshi Khan spoke as follows :—

President and Gentlemen,—The report just reap by the energetic Secretary makes a very creditable reflection upon the work which the five year old school has turned out. There can be no doubt that this school has supplied a long felt want in the Mahomedan Community at Ahmednagar. What we see before us this evening is not the spasmodic and abrupt result of a hastily conceived organization but of the growth of a very diligent, arduous and persistent endeavour of many perhaps for many a wearisome day and night. The credit of course is richly due to the Secretary Mr. Shaikh Ahmed who has not only devoted all his time to bring this institution into existence, but bequeathed himself as it were, to every legitimate means likely to pave the way of this school to significant success.

From the statistics given in the report it is not clear that progress in education among the boys and girls has become an accomplished fact, but it is also evident that Mahomedens who are branded to be a backward class, have in them the elements of adapting themselves to every requirement, physical, moral and intellectual quite up to the standard of any other progressive community. What they needed was only setting in motion by some firm and energetic hand and this Mr. Shaik Ahmed backed up by the moral support from many a friend broad minded citizen and well wishing official very successfully did.

Since the report deals in details with all the features, the school has had to pass through, I need not take up your time in reiterating the same. I only wish to point out that but for the magnanimous support and sympathy from the staunch friend of this school, I mean our Collector Mr. J. McNeil whom we have the pleasure to see in the chair this evening, our success, our endeavour, and our hopes would not have produced so harmonious, so encouraging and so promising a result of our modest endeavour as we see to-day.

Mr. J. McNeil, in expressing our thanks and gratitude for your presence this evening I am not conveying a formal acknowledgment of common courtesy but echoing the sentiments and genuine feelings of the Mahomedan community of Ahmednagar. We all know that the member of Civil Service who have multitude of opportunities of witnessing and taking part in meetings of considerably greater splendour and magnificence than this one can possibly have nothing much to claim their interest of the rulers and ruled had stronger claim upon their interests, and this is one of the many reasons why we see you grace this occasion by your presence.

Mr. J McNeil, it is idle to deny that you have real interest at heart of this community and that any representation rightly made to you could receive every support and consideration from you. As a Collector you are the same to us what Mr. Morley is to India and we cannot possibly carry out any scheme of far-reaching consequences I mean of far-reaching healthy, honest and elevating consequences, unless we are aided in our efforts and encouraged in our undertakings by the Government.

You know that this school owes its existence to resources not very consolidated or lasting and that therefore it needs support and sympathy from the Government and both of these Sir, are within your means and in your hands. The day will not be distant when this very school will be a full blown school of 20 times its importance and position pointing towards Mr. J. McNeil's Government of Ahmednagar as its foundation stone.

Of course in laying our humble petition before you we must keep, and we will always keep, in view the fact that loyalty and integrity shall always be and should be the basis of supplication of redresses and appeals. Where conviction in name, so also loyalty without its rule of action, is only a phraseology.

Now President and gentlemen, before I take my seat I take this opportunity to thank our friends on behalf of the Anjuman for the interest you have shown in matters of our advancement.

I must also express most hearty thanks to our European, Christian and Parsee friends who have so kindly given up their precious moments to attending this gathering. It is no ordinary proof of the sympathy and welfare you have at heart of this community. This day will be a red letter day in the history of this school and after years have rolled by the proceedings of this meeting will be a sweet recollection of this happy moments spent together in matters of mutual interest.

Gentlemen—I know I have taken up much of your time and nothing would justify any further encroachment unless it be to express thanks and appreciation to the chairman and friends gathered here. And this duty I am sure the Secretary would be covetingi However I must not take up time to express the object of the meeting only and not the thanks and the gratitude of the meeting and in doing so I have extreme pleasure to propose on behalf of the Anjuman and Mahomedans of Ahmednagar a vote of thanks to the President or the Collector of Ahmednagar and I hope it will be carried out with acclamation wishing him health, wealth and every prosperity.

Gentlemen before we disperse let us give three hearty cheers to our King-Emperor Edward VII and British Rule in India.

THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The appointment of a Pilgrim Committee by the Government led the Mahomedan community to expect an early adoption of measures for the alleviation of the real sufferings of the pilgrims proceeding to Jeddah from various parts of India.

The first hardship a pilgrim encounters on arrival in Bombay, the only port of embarkation, is the want of adequate house accommodation. A commodious Mussafarkhana, situated not very far from the principal railway station where he alights, and from the dock where he embarks, is a crying want which should first engage the attention of the Committee. Once properly housed on arrival the only thing that should engage the attention of those solicitous for his welfare is providing him with opportunities of securing passage by an early steamer at a moderate price.

From my long experience, having made the Hadj on several occasions, I am enabled to say without fear of contradiction that the real hardship of a pilgrim commences after he has disembarked at Jeddah.

After the provision of a Mussafarkhana the next important measure for his relief which the Committee should set about securing is the total abolition or a further reduction of the quarantine period at Camaran which makes the voyage unnecessarily lengthy. Then he has to be protected against the merciless extortions and fleecings he is subjected to on his landing at Jeddah and on his journey onwards to Mecca and Medina until he returns to Jeddah. It is not the cost of his passage to and from Jeddah nor yet the ordinary routine of a voyage that torment him so much as the discomforts of a journey from Jeddah to Mecca and thence to Medina and back, and the cruel way in which his purse is lightened by those who, whilst pretending to be his guides and friends, do not hesitate to enrich themselves at his expense. It is thus that a pilgrim, with very limited means at his disposal, so often finds himself stranded in Jeddah after completing the Hadj, for he has nothing or not enough to pay for his passage back.

The Committee can really be very helpful to pilgrims if they bestow their attention on these matters, instead of unnecessarily meddling in matters which either do not appertain to them or are of such minor importance that they may be safely left alone.

I am surprized to learn that the Committee have before them as of prime importance such matters as the advisability or otherwise of an increase in the number of licensed brokers, the method or manner of payment of their brokerage, and the fixing of the cost of a deck ticket to Jeddah.

I think the Committee will be making a very grave mistake if they recommended the fixing of the cost of the ticket. This would not only be restricting the liberty of free trade and setting up a monopoly or a ring of bona fide shipowners or speculators, but would result in a positive disadvantage to the generality of pilgrims. The aim of the Committee should be to invite, not to kill, healthy competition.

Nor can any good result from multiplying the number of licensed pilgrim brokers. Any increase in their number cannot but tend to a diminution in the amount of brokerage earned by each broker, and the temptation will therefore be stronger to recoup himself by other means unfavourable to pilgrims.

It is also proposed, I am told, that the licensed brokers should receive their brokerage through the Commissioner of Police who is to distribute it amongst them as he may like. I do not consider the Pilgrim Committee would be well advised in interfering in what is strictly speaking a matter outside their sphere of deliberation.

Very probably these suggestions may have been made by persons because their own broker happens to be a member of the Committee. I cannot say how a licensed pilgrim broker who should have been the last man to be elected on the Committee happens to be one of its first elected members, but it is a fact, and a very strange one too.—Yours, etc.

A PILGRIM FROM UPPER INDIA.

REVIEWS.

THE LACKEY AND THE LADY.—By Tom Gallon (Bell and Sons).—Mr. Horace Dunciman, as discribed by Tom Gallon in this book, is a very true character. If the saying is correct that the world takes you at your own estimation, then the world must have thought very highly indeed of Horace Dunciman. A description of his wife will also help to understand the man. Thin and a little fretful and with weak hands, with a look in her eyes always as though she almost shrank from some expected blow from her husband,.....she went through the world that he dominated, meekly and obediently as he had intended she should. He was a very prosperous man and fully intended that his only son Tony should continue the prosperity. To this self-satisfied pompous man comes an awful blow. His oldest daughter marries "The Lackey," and his only son marries a barmaid and goes to Australia. A very readable book: some of the characters very life-like, others somewhat impossible.

THE SMALLHOLDER.—By James Blyth. (George Bell.)—Is a book that should be read by all who advocate back to the land. The author brings forward many facts which are as a rule quite overlooked. For instance, when once a boy has taken to his books he is spoilt for the land for ever. He also adds: "Kill the damnable heresy that education consists of reading, writing and ciphering. Some of the ablest gardiners, stock judges, shepherds and herdsmen, can neither read nor write. After people have lived in large towns and become used to evening entertainments and other amusements they find country life very dull and monotonous. The story, for it is a story, deals with a lawyer's clerk and his family, who returns to the land after Mr. Gerhold the father is dismissed by the firm as being too old. It gives a very good idea of the difficulties and trials of town people who return to the land.

A MARINER OF ENGLAND. (John Murray.)—An account of the career of William Richardson from cabin boy in the Merchant Service to Warrant Officer in the Royal Navy, 1780-1819, as told by himself. Colonel Spencer Childers, who edits the book, says that this book contains what we seldom get elsewhere, a picture at first hand and from the point of view of an ordinary seaman of life in the Navy and Merchant Service during the great period. Richardson lived to a great age, dying at 97.

Fred Whishaw's book, A ROYAL HOAX, (George Bell.) is an amusing story of some imaginary State on the Pacific and the troubles and worries of its Prince Maximillian who is unmarried but has ministers who will think of an heir: Light, entertaining reading about nice people, sufficiently interesting to make one wish to see how it all ieends.

A REPULSIVE IDEA.

"The growth of militarism at the present day is not a natural growth but an abnormal and diseased one," says the "Japanese Chronicle," "and the time has come when either militarism must begin to recede or civilisation. Disguise it as we may in trappings of patriotism, self-sacrifice, and so forth, there is something innately repulsive in the idea of harnessing all the forces of the highest civilisation in the service of an institution so essentially vile and barbarous as War"

BANDMANN THEATRE.

"The Cingalee."

Last night, the Ellis Opera Company put on "The Cingalee," which is another of the many plays which are supposed to draw their fascinations from "the gorgeous East." It was the "Cingalee" which proved such a gold mine to certain legal gentlemen, when the question of its authorship was taken into Court, but it was an assured success before it received that advertisement.

The story is that of love on a Ceylon tea plantation, where a young planter named Vereker has employed a Cingalee girl named Naneya. The dusky maid is really the owner of the plantation, and she is brought to Vereker by a Babu named Chambudy Ram, who is trying to help her to escape a forced marriage in which she has been promised to a powerful noble of Kandy named Boobhamba.

Vereker and Naneya fall in love and preparations are made for the wedding, when Boobhamba arrives in search of Nanoya and lays his case before the British Commissioner, Sir Peter Loftus, who has arrived for the trial. Boobhamba charges Chambhudy Ram with stealing his wife and a valuable black pearl, and the Court decides in Boobhamba's favour giving Chambhudy 24 hours to produce both This Chambhudy is forced to do, and Vereker is heart-broken at the loss of his inamorata.

Nanoya is taken away to Boobhamba's Palace, but Vereker does not mean to give her up without a struggle, so he gains admittance to the palace, disguised as a rickshaw man. With the help of Chambhudy, and Lady Patricia Vane, Nanoya is allowed to go out for a ride. In the meantime Chambhudy, disguised as an astronomer, reads Boobhamba's fortune by the stars, and predicts a most horrible future for him if he marries Nanoya, with the result that this worthy person is so frightened, that he consents to give up Nanoya and all ends well.

Miss Doreen O'Connor was the star of the evening, a particularly bright star as Nanoya, with Mr. Fred Ellis as the Baboo lawyer, thoroughly at home with plenty to do and an amusing way of doing it. A word of praise is due to Mr. Pat Sullivan who played Boobhamba. Mr. Rooney made the best of his songs, which in this piece are of somewhat a better class than those usually given to the lover. And to complete the list of the principals, Miss Lizzea Primmer with a smaller part than usual was as sprightly as her admirers always find her. Some very good work too was put in by the Chorus.

To-night: "The Beauty of Bath."

ENTERTAINMENT SEASON.

A New Comedy Company: Visit to Bombay.

"What is claimed to be a really first-class London Comedy Company will commence a two weeks' season at the Empire Theatre on Saturday, November 7th. The proprietor and principal comedian is Mr. Hugh J. Ward, a noted character actor of Dury Lane and the Empire Theatres, London. Mr. Ward went into management on his own account about three years ago and is said to have made a handsome fortune as the result of a tour of Australia and New Zealand. He then returned to London and formed the present combination for a return visit to the Colonies. Having three or four months to spare before his season in Melbourne commences, he determined to visit India and China. The theatrical standard in Australia is said to be as high as that of London, so it may be safely assumed that a company organized to play in the leading theatres of the Colonies will prove an unusual treat for the people of the East. The company includes Miss Grace Palotta, who was a principal member of the famous London Gaiety Company and was the rage of the English capital when she sang, "Oh, Listen to the Band" in "The Runaway Girl." She appeared in leading parts in about a dozen musical comedies at the London Gaiety and has since been the "Star" of comic opera and musical comedy in Australia. Miss Rose Musgrove is great-grandniece of the celebrated Mrs. Siddon, and a daughter of Mr. George Musgrove a well-known London manager. She has been a leading actress in Australia in recent years. Miss Celia Ghiloni was the Alice Barnett of J. C. Williamson's Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company in the Colonies, and is reputed to be a fine singer. Mr. Wernham S. Ryott comes from the London Garrick, where he was juvenile "lead" with Arthur Bourchier; Mr. Reginald Wykeham is both a prominent actor and stage director in London; Mr. Arthur Eldred was with Mrs. Langtry and afterwards with Sir John Hare; Mr. H. H. Wallace was second comedian in "The Merry Widow" Company at Daly's; Mr. Wm. Beattie has played in first-class grand opera companies and is a singer of "Oratorio." Miss Ruby Baxter is said to be a clever 'danseuse' and an exponent of the famous Salome dance, and there are about a dozen more in the company of considerable experience.

The first production will be a new farcical comedy entitled "The Man from Mexico," by H. A. Du Souchel, author of "My Friend from India." It will be succeeded by R. C. Carter's latest farcical success "Mr. Hopkinson," and afterwards by "The New Clown," "The Money Makers," "When Knights were Bold," and "The Talk of the Town"—all raging successes in England. The company should be welcome here, for really first-class theatrical organizations are rare visitors to the East.

Mr. Albert Gaddie, the business manager, arrived in Bombay yesterday, and is staying at the Taj Mahal.

CANADA'S FERTILITY.

"What is the factor that has stimulated the growth of vegetation in Canada?" asked Sir James Grant, C.M.G., at the British Association.

"It is largely due to the penetration of frost in the winter deep into the ground," he replied. "In the spring, when the soil is ploughed, harrowed, and planted, the lower depths, are not greatly disturbed, but in the warm months of June, July and August this cold storage chamber of nature imparts moisture to the roots of the grain, keeping it cool during the intense heat. To this is largely due the remarkable agricultural output of the present time."

HOW TO KEEP COOL

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DEVALI AT KHANDALLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, OCTOBER 26.

We are being treated to a variety entertainment, in the way of weather. A short while ago, soft white clouds dropped down and filled the valleys, hiding the hill tops and scarcely a leaf stirred. We pitied Bombay folk, and thought how steamy it must be down below.

Thunder and rain came, and the force and noise of the former was doubled by the echo from the surrounding hills as it fired off a volley in the heights above, or boomed in the distance as it rolled round for two afternoons. The rain was partial, as when it fell here I hear there was none at Lonavla.

Now there is another story to tell. It is gloomy and dull, and no sunshine and the wind blowing half a gale, almost taking the roofs off the houses, anyway making one feel as if the top of one's head will be lifted. Some say it is the north-east monsoon, others the tail of the cyclone from the south of India. Anyway, it has blown like fury for three nights. One of the evils it has brought to us is the smell of the smoke from the railway locomotives. They all seem to belch forth black smoke as they reach the village. If he were here Mr. Ruyard Kipling could add yet one more to his list of pungent Indian smells. I do not know if he would class it with Bombay, Calcutta, Burma, or China bouquets. Would he say of the holiday visitor as he did of the globe-trotter: "One curious way of seeing India is reading novels from breakfast to dinner-time in the verandah?"

THE ABODE OF LOVE.

Interview With the Self-Styled "Messiah."

AN ARDENT MOTORIST.

BRIDGWATER is alking of nothing else but the arrival at the Abode of Love of the son of Mr. J. H. Smyth-Pigott, wrote the "Daily Chronicle's" special correspondent on September 23rd.

This morning I motored to Spaxton in the hopes of seeing the self-styled "Messiah" himself and I was not disappointed, he proceeds. It so happened that when my car had got within a few yards of the iron-studded stout oak doors which bar the way to the sacred precincts of the Abode, the car unexpectedly broke down. I got out and looked on expectantly whilst the chauffeur—somewhat tardily it must be confessed—tried to remedy the defect. As we expected, it proved of a somewhat serious character and caused a considerable delay.

Also, as likewise expected, our presence without the gates aroused the curiosity of the faithful within one of the houses of the Abode. An old-fashioned creeperclad building overlooks the road. Here at a casement window I caught a glimpse of three ladies dressed in white, who were discussing my mishap with a good deal of animation.

Minutes passed and still the chauffeur was unable to restart the car.

As I was sauntering near by I saw the oak doors slowly open. Then out came a short, dark, thin-featured man, wearing pincenez. Eyes of cold black, of unusual brightness, showed through his glasses. He was wearing a grey lounge suit and an ordinary clergyman's round black felt hat. It was Mr. Smyth-Pigott himself. Behind him was a tall, fair ascetic young man obviously one of the "inner circle" of the faithful.

I thought Mr. Smyth-Pigott seemed rather nervous. He looked up and down the road before approaching I gave no indication of my knowledge that I was in the sacred presence of the high priest of of the Agapemonites.

He, it was clear, thought me an ordinary tourist in difficulties. Now I knew the "Messiah" had long been an ardent motorist. When things are quiet at the Abode of Love he may be seen almost any day driving in Bridgwater. Indeed he has suffered like more mortals from the vagaries of a motor, for only a few days ago, having had a breakdown, he was seen pushing his car into the nearest garage.

So I was not surprised when I heard him in a soft, melodious low-pitched voice say "Can I be of any assistance to you?" Naturally I made the most of our mishap.

A RAPID RETIREMENT.

He expressed his sympathy, and at once started to inspect the mechanism. And the public will be surprised to know that the "Messiah" had to confess himself completely baffled. "I can't think what ails it," he said more than once, as he pottered about, now and then turning the handle in his efforts to set the engines going.

At last the chauffeur, who had been singularly at sea in regard to his motor's indisposition, had an idea. "I wonder if you have a voltmeter?" he said. "Yes, we have," replied the "Messiah." "I'll go and fetch it." And straightway he disappeared, returning in a few moments with his mission accomplished.

Unfortunately at that moment he chanced to look up the road and see a stranger coming towards him. This was too much for the publicity shunning "Messsiah." Without a word he stepped inside the oak doors.

But his companion remained. He proved to be the son of Mr. Read, Mr. Pigott's chief secretary. Young Mr. Read, I found, had been interested in the manufacture of motor-cars before becoming an inmate of the Abode of Love, and he laboured hard to set the cars going.

Meanwhile I manifested some curiosity as to the Abode. From the road one can see quite easily the little chapel where years ago Brother Prince delivered his message. I pointed it out to young Mr. Read, suggesting that it looked very much like a chapel.

"It used to be," he said, "but it is now only a hall." Then he volunteered this statement: "A lot of people show great interest in the place. The newspapers occasionally also make references to it, but they are mostly wrong in what they say."

I suggested that perhaps Mr. Read would show me round the place, "I am afraid I couldn't," he said immediately. "It is quite private, and really there is nothing to be seen. We are all a very ordinary lot of people and sometimes we wish we could be left alone."

Meanwhile the car had been righted, and we prepared to leave. At that moment I saw at one of the windows a pretty fair-haired child, who I had no doubt was Glory now a little over three yearsold.

Previous to my meeting with the "Messiah" I had made my way to the rear of the Abode, where from a field I was able to see many of the inmates at their leisure. And what a beautiful spot it is! Along this side of the grounds runs an ornamental balustrade, rendered more artistic by numerous stone vases filled with scarlet geraniums placed upon it at frequent intervals. Within is a broad terrace, where in couples old and severe-looking ladies were taking the morning air. These I imagined were some of the ladies of wealth who dwell at the Abode.

GLORY AND THE DONKEY.

Near by is a croquet lawn, whereon a number of young ladies were at play. They seemed thoroughly happy, their laughter now and then ringing out merrily. Tennis also is provided for the amusement of the faithful, and I am told that from time to time the cycling fraternity—among them Mrs. Pigott—arrange gymkhanas.

As for Sister Ruth, the mother of Mr. Smyth-Pigott's children, she is never seen-a-wheel and when she does leave the Abode it is usually with the "Messiah" in his motor. For Glory there is provided a donkey called Bonnie, which I saw accompanied by two nurses. The child is often seen taking a ride upon the animal in the pretty lanes of the neighbourhood.

Within a short distance of the retreat I chanced to meet an old man of 89, who, it turned out, had been for more than half a century a member of the sect.

Suddenly he said in his broad Somerset dialet, "I s'pose you've heerd of Mr. Prince, ant 'ee, zur?" I said I had. "He were a gurt age when he died," went on the old man. Speaking generally the Agapemonites are extremely reticent about their peculiar religion. This old man, to my amazement, was most anxious to make a convert of me. "I heard the message from Mr. Prince when I wur quite a young man, and I had faith. Mr Prince went and another have come to take his place. Yes God be here in this very place. He speaks through his messenger, but the world don't know. Howsomever I do know that God is here and He has made I happy and I wish you was too.

The patriarch told me that he went every Sunday evening to the meeting within the Abode. Formerly this was held in the chapel, but it now takes place in the large dining room. Only, however, on rare occasions does the "Messiah" reveal himself at these meetings. In his place either Mr. Read senior, or another of the "inner circle" officiates.

Several members of the Agapemone came into Bridgwater to-day shopping. In view of the announcement made this morning concerning the birth of Power their visit aroused unusual interest. Among the number was Sister Eva, one of the most prominent figures at the Agapemone. She was driving a donkey chaise, which was loaded with parcels when she returned to the Abode of Love.

"HYPNOTIC INFLUENCE."

Dr. F. T. Bond, of Gloucester, writes:—

"The account given in your columns yesterday of the genesis of the Agapemone is not quite correct. The sect originated in Weymouth, more than fifty years ago. I happen to know something about it, for the first statement made by Prince of his "message" was made at a meeting held in my father's drawing-room, which I well remember as a lad at the time, though I was not actually present at it.

Prince's first 'message' was to the effect that he had been sent like John the Baptist to prepare the way for the second Advent of the Messiah. From that position to the more arrogant one of claiming that he was the Messiah was the work of gradual evolution.

"During the process of this he made his abode in Weymouth too hot to be agreeable, and one day he and his adherents, who by that time had considerably diminished, suddenly levanted, and betook themselves to the estate which has since known as the Agapemone, near Bridgwater. The history of this sect is only one of numerous illustrations of the way in which ordinarily well-educated people can be beguiled into the strangest delusions by the hypnotic influence of a clever fanatic."

BY THE WAY.

THE PREMIER'S REMEDIES.

LAST week has seen two outbreaks of the subject of unemployment. Priority belongs to the Prime Ministers though it can hardly be regarded as more immediately and practically satisfactory than the other—Mr. Stewart Gray's fantastical adventure in Trafalgar-square. It is easy to agree with Mr. Asquth as to "merely haphazard and hand-to-mouth provision" against unemployment. Jobs which are intended to meet only the necessities of the moment, and which may prove as unremunerative to the community as they are inadequate to heal the source of distress, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a pitching of coppers to those bitterly in need of them. They relieve suffering; they do not probe to its source But, on the other hand the Prime Minister's programme is too vaguely related to the disease to be called an attempt at cure. The Licensing Bill is the first of the vaunted medicines for unemployment; the Land Bills are others. The Licensing Bill would enable people to be temperate, therefore harder working and more thrifty—such is Mr. Asquith's contention; while the Land Bills would take the superfluous population of towns back to the land. It is a pretty claim. The colours are delightful. But as they have to be viewed from a vast distance we fail to see how the country can be expected to appreciate them in their relation to the problem of unemployment. Whether or not people can be made sober and thrifty by Act of Parliament, it is quite certain that the process must be very gradual. Whether or not Land Bills will take them back to the country, it is, we should have thought, indisputable that agriculture cannot save in the twinkling of an eye. And the politicians who offer such remedies to starving folk are those who criticise Traiff Reform on the ground that it is reform in the clouds!

TRAFALGAR SQUATTERS.

Mr. Stewart Gray's enterprise would be ludierous if it were not so pitiable. The spectacle of a few unemployed and a good many loungers assembling in Trafalgar square and sitting on the hard stones in the apparent expectation that manna would descend from heaven is on a par with the absurd scheme of seizing land in Windsor Forest. If the Premier's schemes are distant, these savour too much of wild immediacy. We cannot attempt to discover what good object Mr. Grey thought would be served by his pantomime. As it is outside the bounds of reason, it is beyond the limits of explanation. All it brought—all it could bring—was a riot on a small scale, followed by arrest of the leader and half a dozen of his misguided followers. The police appear to have had little difficulty in dispersing the curious crowd. They would have had still less if it had been possible to prevent the carrying out of so nobulous a scheme. This was one of the occasions when the sacred right of free speech seems the reverse of a sensible provision. We have the greatest sympathy with the unemployed. But we do not believe they are fairly represented in such gatherings, which are merely an opportunity for mischief makers to have an afternoon out. Unemployed or not, however, there must be an end of the notion that public sympathy will be roused and retained by proceedings that are farcical and futile.

THE SHADOWS OF EVENTS.

If the coming winter is not going to be one of the worst and most distressful on record, all the signs and portents belie the future. Unemployment is rife, and it is unemployment of the most distressing kind, lack of work not for the hangers on, the inefficient, the no'er-do-wells, and the lazy, but for the perfectly good workmen who find themselves ousted very often for no fault of their own. No more pathetic scene could be witnessed than the pitiable deputation which sought Mr. Plowden's sympathy and aid. He could, of course, give them no more than sympathetic hearing. The Magistrate has to administer the law, not to amend it to render a poetic form of justice. But it is high time that the Government, on whom the burden of national distress must chiefly fall, showed some signes of that resolute actively which has been so often promised. Of palliatives they are as prodigal as they are of wild and often self-contradictory rhetoric. Mr. Haldane will take the unemployed into a special Territorial reserve. The spending Departments will find as much productive work as possible. Mr Llyod-George offers Socialistic ideals as a distant panacea.

A GOOD FIGHT.

There are times when the old savage natural man will come to the surface; when long education in the beauties of law and order does not prevail againt a thrill of exultation in barbarism. We confess that the account of the fight between the outlaw John Roberts and the sheriff's posse in Arkansas touches a tender—some might call it a raw—spot in our hearts. Roberts was "wanted." Both he and his wife determined he should continue "wanted." They barricaded themselves in their home. They stood a four hours' siege or bombardment. The woman opened fire from the rear of the building, on which the attack began; the man peppered away from a side window. From the New York accounts—which may or may not be coloured—the woman would appear to have been the better man of the two. She killed the sheriff and wounded two of his deputies. Reinforcements were despatched from the neighbouring town. A concerted assault was made. The fire of the besieged was, however, too hot. At last the shots from the house were heard no more. Cautiously a reconnaissance was made. Roberts was found wounded; his wife stretched across him, dead, having apparently gone to his assistance when he fell. It was all very mad and bad. Nothing logically good can be said for it, Yet a good fight is a good fight, whoever the warriors may be. This happens to be the best fight we have read of for a long time. It cheers the heart accordingly. It also provokes one to marvel afresh at the wonders of America. A continent which can hold Boston and Arkansas provides a magnificent field for romance. The pity is that American writers of the better class mostly confine themselves to the Boston end.

BALKAN HEGEMONY.

The efforts of Austria to establish a hegemony over the Balkan States, with a view to the development of her commerce, are worth watching during the present crisis. Bulgaria is being petted and courted by the semi-official Press of Vienna. She is encouraged to make a further rent in the "valuable rags" of the Berlin Treaty by retaining her hold on the Naboth's vineyard she has just seized and by declaring her independence. In old days, when Russia appeared to be the guide, philosopher, and friend of Bulgaria, Austria adopted a very different tone. It was her agent, Count Khevenmuller, who stopped Prince Alexander's victorious career after the battle of Pirot, and forbade him, under dire threats, to march on the Servian capital. Now that Russia has lost her influence at Sofia, Austria would fain step into her shoes, and it affords her particular pleasure to back up Bulgaria against Turkey at the present moment, inasmuch as reformed Turkey has thrown her pet scheme of a railway through the Novi-Bazar Province on to the dustheap. Nor is Bulgaria unwilling to receive the advances of her great neighbour. Prince Ferdinand sorely desires someone to exercise pressure on Rumania, and make that country consent to link her railway system with Bulgaria's via Widdin, King Carol's advisers are against the project but are very susceptible to Viennese advice, and this it is that Prince Ferdinand reckons upon.

THE LADIES' CORNER

AN ACT OF RECOGNITION.

THE fact seems to be overlooked that the Old Age Pensions Act now coming into operation marks a distinct advance in the recognition of the status and rights of women. The first clause, it may be well to recall enacts that:

Every person in whose case the conditions laid down by this Act for the receipt of an old age pension are fulfilled shall be entitled to receive such a pension under this Act so long as those conditions continue to be fulfilled, etc.

The phrasing may not seem different from that of any other Act, yet it remains true that the use of the word "person" does not in the franchise Acts qualify women to vote. But in the case of pensions the Local Government Board, in issuing a circular to Councils appointing Local Pension Committees, lay down the priniciple that:

Although in the Act and Regulations and in this circular the pensioner is spoken of as masculine it will be understood that, according to the rules of legislative interpretation, the scheme applies both to men and women. It also applies to them whether they are married or single.

WOMEN'S QUALIFICATIONS.

The special qualification of women is therefore officially insisted upon. Some students of the Act have gone so far as to read into it a meaning that would have the most far-reaching results if it could be maintained. I refer to the interpretation of the second sub-section of Section 4, which in the Act itself reads:

In calculating the means of a person being one of a married couple living together in the same house, the means shall not in any one case be taken to be a less amount than half the total means of the couple.

HOW TO DIVIDE.

Under the interpretation to which I refer, married couples, where there is an income anywhere near the pension limit, would merely divide the income between the husband and wife, and claim upon the half allotted to each. But there is nothing, so far as I know, in law or common practice or in the Act itself, to justify such a view. One may not for a particular purpose divide his income in that way. For instance, a man in receipt of £200 a year may not escape paying income tax by pleading that half the income is his wife's. A married woman with a settled annuity of £200 a year is not to be told that her income is only £100 a year because half belongs to her husband. A trade unionist earning 48s. for 48 hours' work does not count his income as 24s. on the ground that the other 24s. is his wife's income.

To understand the true meaning of the new Act we may suppose that a man with 15s. a week income applies for a pension. He is told that 15s. is above the pension limit of 13s. "But," he says, "I have a wife, and our income, if divided, should qualify for a pension." The authority replies: "Not so. The Act supposes that the wife is a 'separate person, and deals with her as a separate entity; what is her income?"

Then the sub-section of Section 4 which I have quoted applies and it is decided that the means of the wife shall not be taken to be less than half the total means of the couple. Therefore the means of the wife would be assessed at 7s. 6d., half of the 15s., and she would become entitled to the full pension of 5s. With that allowance the income of the two would be raised to £1. If the conditions were reversed and the wife's income were 15s., the full pension might equally go to the husband, and the income be raised in precisely the same way to £1.

A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT RIGHT.

If a second man who applies has only 10s. a week he is, according to the official scale, entitled to a 3s. pension. The wife, with an assumed income of half the 10s., would receive a 5s. pension, and thus the income of this couple would be raised to 18s.

A man with 6s. a week would, of course, be entitled to the full pension; his wife, as a separate "person," would also receive 5s., and thus their income would be raised to 16s.

In the case of a single man with no income the 5s. would be payable, as it would also in the case of a single woman.

Thus, under the Act a woman has a separate and distinct right in claiming a pension. The scale ensure too that pensions shall be payable where most needed: and where the husband is able to continue earning a small weekly wage it will be through the wife chiefly that a couple will feel the pension benefit.

Moreover, the scheme I have described "works upwards," so to speak. It prevents the granting of pensions where they are not required. For example, a man of 70 with the very fairly comfortable income of 30s. a week might apply. With 30s. a week he is disqualified. He might, however, plead, that he has a wife to maintain, but the half of his income being 15s. the wife also is disqualified, and the pension is withheld. Pensions were not intended for people with 30s. a week to live upon.—W.V. Roberts in the "Daily News."

THE LOSS OF THE "ARGONAUT."

Lord LYveden has received the following telegram from the King in connection with the loss of the "Argonaut":—"Balmoral Castle—The King has read with great interest your letter to Lord Knollys regarding the loss of the steam-yacht "Argonaut" and I know telegraph, by his Majesty's command to ask you to convey to the officers and crew of the lost vessel his Majesty's high appreciation and admiration of the discipline and gallantry displayed by them, which proved the means of saving so many lives.—Dighton Probyn."

The German Emperor's yacht, the "Hohenzollern," has so frequently been moored near the "Argonaut" in Norwegian waters that it was believed that the details of the disaster would be interesting to the Kaiser. Lord Lyveden accordingly supplied a statement of the facts, and has received the following reply:—"I have received the message by which you kindly communicated to me the details of the loss of the "Argonaut," which I so often met in Norway, and of the splendid behaviour of her officers and crew. In congratulating you and your fellow-passengers on having escaped without injury from great danger, I ask you to be good enough to express to the officers and crew of the lost vessel my highest approbation of their gallant behaviour, courage, and admirable discipline by which so many precious lives were saved. Will you kindly accept a gift of fifty guineas for the relief fund which you are raising?—William R.I."

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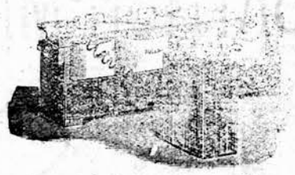

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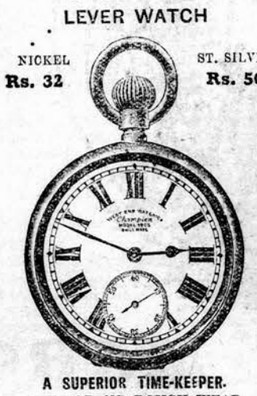

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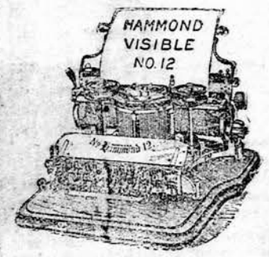

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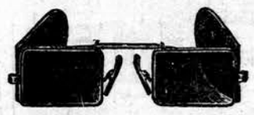

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THE CASE OF THE YACHT CEYLON.

A Fire Mystery at Sea.

STARTLING EVIDENCE.

Commander W. F. Caborne, C.B., R.N.R., opened a Board of Trade inquiry at Westminster on Oct. 7th with reference to a fire on the yacht Ceylon owned by Captain R. V. Webster. The fire took place when off St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight, on September 10th.

Mr. Stewart Moore, who appeared for the Board of Trade, said the yacht was built at New York in 1903, and her tonnage was 206 gross and 190 net. She was purchased in 1907 by Captain Webster, and this year he sailed her across to Southampton. She was insured for £12,000. The yacht was a schooner, and was fitted with a petroleum motor, and also with electric light. Apparently the latter was not used, and there were paraffin lamp in the cabins. On September 10th the yacht sailed from Southampton for Falmouth, and on board were the owner, who was also the master, a crew of Cingalese and a steward—15 hands in all.

That night Captain Webster found there was a fire in the starboard cabin. He promptly went down to the bath-room and turned on the tap, but the water did not run, and he then went to the port galley and obtained some fire extinguishers, of which there were about 15 on board. Opening the door of the starboard cabin, he was overcome by the smoke, and could not throw in the extinguishers. He then slammed the door and ran up and called all hands. An attempt was made to build a raft, as Captain Webster thought the boats were not sufficient to carry all hands in the sea which was then running, but the flames spread so rapidly and the smoke was so dense that this had to be abandoned, and they took to the boats. They were picked up by a tug about three o'clock next morning and landed at Cowes.

OVERTURNING OF A LAMP.

In making a deposition at Southampton the master attributed the first to the overturning of a lamp through a sudden jerk while the yacht was coming about in a choppy sea. It appeared that after the Ceylon was abandoned a Dutch tug called the John Bull brought her to Southampton. The effect of the fire had been to practically gut all the woodwork. When she was inspected it was found that the water connections to the bath had been tampered with and broken, and two sea cocks were found to be open.

Captain Rowland Valentine Webster said he was an officer in the Imperial Yeomanry, and had seen a good deal of service. He bought the yacht for 25,000 dollars, and spent considerable sums on it, the cost being £9,515 when he got to England, exclusive of his personal effects. On the night of the fire he was sitting on deck about 9 o'clock when he saw smoke coming from the cabin. There was a fresh and salt water supply to the bath-room. When he tried to get water to extinguish the fire there was either no flow or so little as to be useless. Opening the cabin door to throw in the extinguishers he was thrown on his back by a dense volume of smoke. His view of the cause of the fire was that the lamp on the dressing table was overturned into the berth alongside when the yacht went about in a choppy sea.

Mr. Moore: Can you give any explanation as to the water connections being cut?—I can give none.

Or as to the sea cocks being open?—No. I never saw them.

Were you on good terms with your crew or had you had trouble with them?—There was only one man I had serious trouble with. He got drunk and deserted for a fortnight, and I disrated him. He had been a serang.

Was he on board at the time of the fire?—Yes.

THE LAMP AND THE SAFE.

Mr. J. A. Hamilton, K. C. (for the underwriters): Why did you not put the lamp in the bracket where it would be absolutely safe? Because there was another lamp in it.

Why did you not take that out and put the lighted one in? Because it would not fit.

Do you think it was an extraordinary thing for the lamp to upset?—It was.

So extraordinary that it could hardly be an accident? I cannot say that.

The lamps had not upset in crossing the Atlantic and yet this one was overturned of the Isle of Wight?—It is easily explained. In going about in a choppy sea the yacht threw herself up.

Further questioned, witness said he took away from the yacht a small bag containing papers. So far as he remembered, the safe was locked. There was no key; it was a secret lock opened by an arrangement of letters.

Did anyone know the secret of the letters except yourself?—Not to my knowledge.

And without the secret it could not be unlocked?—No.

And without unlocking it the door could not be taken off without violence?—I suppose not.

Can you explain how it is the door was found off and the words of the lock in the position they would be if the door was opened?

Witness was understood to say something about "the usual pilferer."

Mr. Hamilton: Do you suggest that "the usual pilferer" knew the secret of your lock?—No.

Doesn't it follow that before you observed the fire the safe had been opened and the door taken off?—I don't see that it does.

After some questions as to the amounts he spent on the yacht after purchasing her, Captain Webster promised to try to furnish further details.

Mr. Hamilton: I am challenging you to search your memory and your black bag and any other source of information you may have, to justify in any way the sheet of figures you have put in.

The inquiry was adjourned.

PHOTOGRAPHING A FAMOUS CODEX.

"The Rev. Dr. Kirsopp Lake, of Lincoln College, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Leyden, has reported to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford that his expedition to St. Petersburg with a view to photographing the famous Codex Sinaiticus of the New Testament has been thoroughly successful," says the "Times." "He has obtained a complete set of the Codex (298 plates), with duplicates of some difficult pages. These are now in the hands of the Clarendon Press," which will shortly publish the whole work. It will be remembered that the delegates of the Press, the Syndics of the Cambridge Press, the trustees of the Oxford Revision Surplus Fund, and the residents and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, contributed to finance this expedition. They, and still more Dr. Lake and his wife, who aided him in the task of photography, are to be congratulated on the results, by which this famous MS., one of the chief treasures of this kind in the world, is placed beyond risk of disappearance, and is made available to scholars all over the world."

THE TWO SERVICES.

The details of the design of the armoured cruiser to be laid down at Devonport in February—the last of the four "Invincibles"—have just been completed at the Admiralty, and orders for material will almost immediately be distributed. Although this vessel will complete a tactical group, it has become known within the last few days that she will in some important respects mark a distinct advance over her three sister ships. These improvements are being guarded with the greatest secrecy, but there is little doubt that they relate to matters of internal economy, and are primarily the outcome of the experience which has been gained with the turbine system. The new ship has already been referred to as a "record breaker," and if this expectation is realised she will surpass the fine steaming performances of the "Indomitable" and "Inflexible," the latter of which is reported this week to have attained a speed of 27 1/4 knots per hour.

SIX YEARS' CASUALTIES.

If proof were needed of the good seamanship and all-round efficiency with which ships are handled in the British Navy, it is forthcoming in the return which the Admiralty have just issued. The document records "every accident and casualty occurring to any of His Majesty's ships and vessels during manœuvers or tactical exercises" from 1901 to 1907 so that it may be accepted as a very fair test of ability. When the fact is taken into account that fleets and squadrons have within the last few years been employed on a strenuous system of war training, it is distinctly gratifying to find that the accidents have been comparatively few, and that in the majority of cases they come within the category of "minor casualties" due to the ordinary wear and tear of machinery. The most notable exceptions to this feature of the return may be counted on the fingers of one hand, and these include the loss of the "Viper" in August, 1901, during a fog, and the collision between the "Decoy" and "Arun," in August, 1904, off the Scilly Isles, which resulted in the foundering of the first-named vessel. The year 1904 was the most prolific in accidents during the period covered by the return, the total for that year having been 20, compared with 19 in 1907, 15 in 1906, 13 in 1903, and six in 1902. Taking the casualties in the aggregate, and the large proportion in which the damage was of atrivial natnre, the return does not justify the adverse criticism which is too frequently levelled at seamanship in the Fleet.

REPAIRING THE "GLADIATOR."

While everyone will be glad that the "Gladiator" has been successfully raised and taken to Portsmouth, and will congratulate Captain Young and the Liverpool Salvage Corps on a fine achievement, yet there should be pause before any decision is taken as to going to the large expense which must be incurred to restore this second-class cruiser to the fighting line. The "Gladiator" was fast sliding into the domain of obsolescence even before the liner St. Paul crashed into her and dealt her a mortal blow in a blinding snowstorm in the Solent on April 25 last. Her sister ships, the "Furious" and "Vindictive," are engaged on last-line duties and connected with the nucloid fleets or training establishments, and will probably be relegated to the "special service" division, or towed to the Motherbank or other outpost moorings at no distant date to await sale. It would therefore appear to be the height of folly to spend a large amount of money in repairing and refitting the "Gladiator," which might be much more profitably invested in new construction. Sentiment has carried the authorities to the extent of raising the wreck, and very properly so, as the "Gladiator" could not have laid where she was without being a standing reproach to our lack of salving apparatus and experience; but having done this, sentiment has carried us far enough, and sentimentalists must rest satisfied, and the ship can be sold as she stands and broken up in the United Kingdom. Any other course would be a pure waste of public money. The "Arrogant" is still with the Atlantic Fleet, but will probably be removed on the first opportunity. The type is anything but ideal, according to present notions.

ALDERSHOT PARK.

For two or three months past it has been rumoured that a new club was about to be formed at Aldershot. Matters have now been definitely arranged, and as soon as the necessary alterations have been made, Aldershot Park, consisting of a house and park and a property of 154 acres will be opened as a residential golf and social club in which polo cricket, tennis and croquet will be some of the chief features. Bedrooms and a garage from which motors can be hired will also be provided and a miniature rifle range is also promised. Both ladies and gentlemen are invited to join and it is intended that the club should be conducted on the lines of a high-class London one. If a success the new venture will probably make considerable difference to the social life of our leading military station, and the attraction of first class polo and cricket matches may prevent the general exodus in search of amusement that usually occurs when the strenuousness of modern military training is for a moment relaxed. Not that there is not amusement and plenty of it, at Aldershot, but for men comfortably off there is always better to be found elsewhere. Doubtless it may be said that the old officers' club, which has been so much improved in recent years, will probably suffer with the advent of a rival, but this is by no means necessarily the case. In such a very large social centre as Aldershot has at present become there is certainly room for more than one club, more especially when different scales of expenses will probably be involved.

THE MANŒUVRES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Methuen was very favourably impressed by the work of the troops in South Africa during the late camps of exercise and manœuvres, and said that all that the forces required was three weeks' steady training together before manœuvres such as they would have in England. His lordship impressed upon officers the importance of saving all possible time in mobilizing units. Entrainments and detrainments are to be practised, and a special study is to be made of movements by railway in order to expedite the concentration of forces. The time occupied in entraining in different battalions varied from a little over ten to a little over fifty minutes, showing that there was some room for improvement. Some important tactical lessons were drawn. It was pointed out that when infantry are attacking down a slope, it can seldom be desirable to halt under fire, the best method being for the men to run down to the bottom of the slope, where cover can nearly always be found from fire from the opposite hills. It will then be possible to re-form for a further advance. In some cases direction was lost. It was a subject of universal complaint among umpires, and especially among defenders of positions, that battalions persisted in advancing to the close attack in long lines at ordinary marching pace, without troubling to take cover, and without any covering fire from their own troops. "Such an advance is artificial and misleading, and must be avoided. It must be taken to reflect upon the responsible officers who permit such a procedure." The careless form of advance by the firing lines was still more apparent in the case of bodies of troops pushed up under fire to reinforce, and it was noticed that one battalion moved across the front of the defenders at a range of 300 yds. under infantry and maphine-gun fire. In the defence too many rifles were sometimes crowded into the positions occupied. "It would have been better to take up a more extended line, or to keep a larger proportion of the force in hand for emergencies."

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,445
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	85
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,495
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	681 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	51½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	8 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£25¾
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£26	£12-10	6 ,,	£18¾
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	155
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	70	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	17½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	50	xd500
Century	100	100	50	385
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,735
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,110
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	880
Connaught	500	300	25	235
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	117½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Carrimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,120
David	250	250	20	435
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	390
Framji Petit	1,600	1,600	75	xd 1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	460
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	195
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	172½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,600	yr. 45	800½
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	817
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Laxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,550
Morarji Gokuldas ...	1,000	1,600	175	3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	50½
New Great Eastern..	200	200	Nil.	207
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 720
Phœnix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	800
Rehman	500	500	p.c 8	560
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	810
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,800	p.c. 10	980
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	570
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	500	xd1,525
S. Mahratt	250	250	20	295
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,410
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,315
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	230
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	125	125	105	105
Brandt's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	200	200	225	1½
Fort.....	475	475	270	221
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,800	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	540	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	175	175	132½	135
Khanganm	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	100	74
Mahuva	200	100	150	Nil.
Mercantile	125	125	50	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
N w East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Muufussil Co ...	400	400	675	675
New Berar	500	500	510	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1350	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	350	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind.....	200	200	420	35
Surat City	1,000	200	265	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.....	500	500	40	525
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	10

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p c.	532½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 ,,	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 ,,	xd 427½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd 105

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	4 c.o	13½
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,175
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	62½	62½	82½	xd 2,750
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	159
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	98
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	392½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	F. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 80	xd.410
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	185
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	100	10	20
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	180
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	450
Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	25
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	80
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	G. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 12
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	47
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 280
Telephone Company,	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	610

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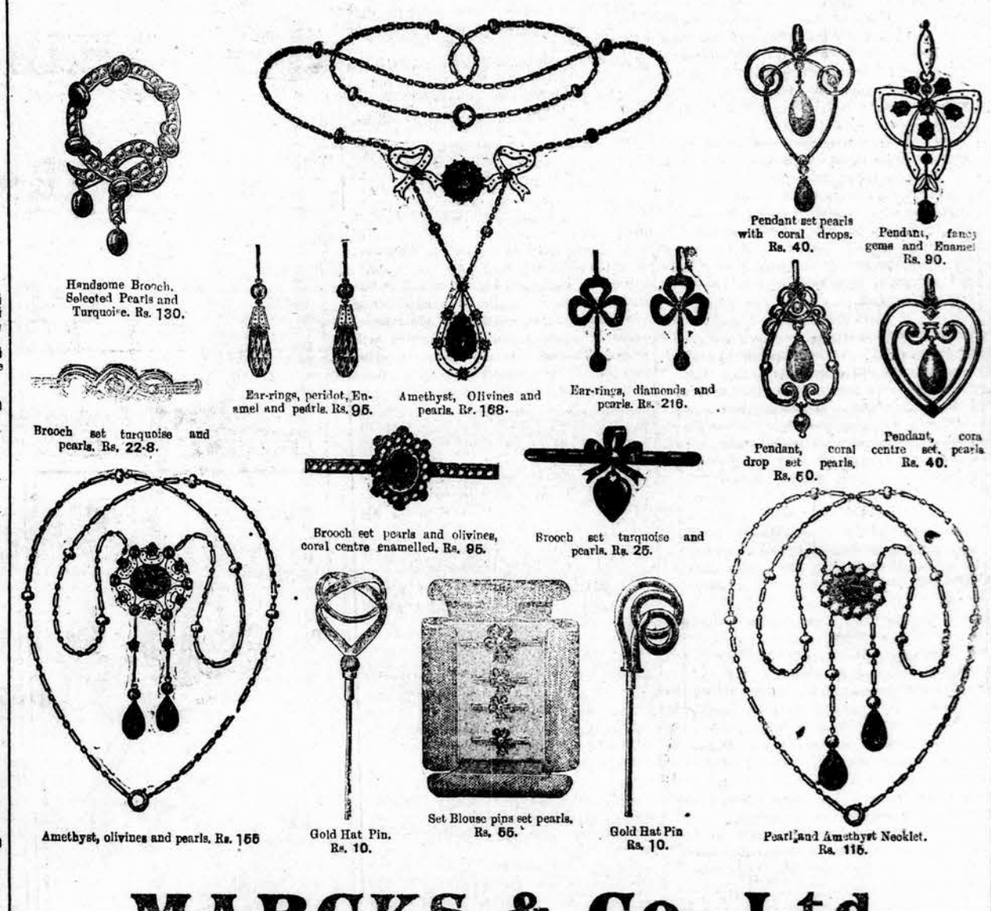
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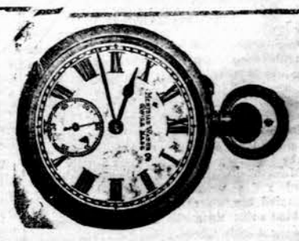

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SRINAGAR.

15TH OCTOBER.—The last week or so has had more than its usual share of events. First there was the Volunteer Inspection by General Martin from Meerut, followed by a dinner and dance. Covers were laid for 150 guests and almost all Srinagar society was the guest of the Volunteers. The dinner was excellent. After drinking the King-Emperor's health Major Mitchell, the Commandant handed Rajah General Sir Amar Singh's shield to the Resident, Mr. Cobb. The shield was shot for the day before and was won by no means easily, by the members of the Residency Staff. The Masonic Ball took place at Nedoris Hotel on Monday last 12th, and once more our Masonic hosts excelled in their efforts to entertain their friends. The ball room was most tastefully decorated in pale blue and white and large shamianas were pitched on the ground outside and were very prettily and somfortably arranged for sitting out. There was a most "recherche" supper, and the floor, programme and music all that could be desired. Amongst the guests were General and Mrs. Martin, Lady Younghusband, and the officiating Resident.

Many people attended the Dasera festival, which in Srinagar, is a State ceremony of some importance. An Infantry regiment and a Battery were brought in to fire salutes from Bran. After the Dasera followed the Srinagar Cattle Show. The Kashmir pony is a diminutive creature, but very useful and hardy, and from the specimens one saw at the show, it is evident that the breed is improving. The prizes were given by the Resident.

The exodus down country continues and the "ekka" difficulty seems to have reached a climax. Most visitors know that not many years ago an "ekka" to Rawalpindi could be had for Rs. 20 or Rs. 22. It is with the greatest difficulty now that one can be got for Rs. 40, and several people have been obliged to pay as much as Rs. 60. Now the increased cost of living for man and beast is no excuse for this extraordinary rise, and from all accounts it is only due to the voraciousness of the local choudri. The "ekka" owners say that none of this increase goes into their pocket; they are quite willing to deal direct with visitors and accept reasonable fares, but the choudri, they say, stands in their way and manages in some way or other to make things hot for them if they do not allow him to have his little finger in the pie. Dhanjiboy's fares have certainly risen of late years but compared to "ekkas" his prices are practically at a standstill which proves conclusively that the present state of things is arbitrary. Talking of the firm of Dhanjiboy, I regret to hear that they have lost many valuable ponies from glanders. The result is that they are compelled to limit the number of daily tongas to five. This naturally causes a certain amount of inconvenience but on the whole the carrying company deserves well of the public.

Close on five hundred duck and teal (cheifly teal) were shot on Hokarsar jheel last Saturday—forty five brace falling to the gun of Mr. Bunburry, the Commissioner of Peshawar, who is here on leave. Mr. Joe Phelps was lucky enough to shoot an exceedingly fine Bara Singha. This gentleman succeeds Colonel Ward as Superintendent of the Kashmir State Rakhs. Colonel Ward leaves Kashmir after many years' connection with the country; he has done a good deal of valuable work, and his departure will be severely felt especially by sportsmen. He has been all this time an invaluably contributor te the Natural History Museum of London, and most of what is known of the fauna of Kashmir is due to his research.

In spite of our magnificent weather and apparently perfect climate there is quite an epidemic of enteric in Srinagar, the Cottage Hospital being quite full of patients. To the European Srinagar City stands for all that is dirty and insanitary, but we never pause to think that owing to our thoughtlessness, our own surroundings are very little better. What may be called fashionable Srinagar is that strip of the bund extending from the Residency to the Sonowar Bagh. In former days it usel to be unwritten law that no European was to move his boat nearer than ten feet from that of his neighbour. "Now" boats are simply chock-a-block; overlapping and huddled together with their cook boats and those of the people in the next boat, in one great and very insanitary tangle. There is no lane in the city more overcrowded than the above portion of the bund, and it is really a wonder that the community does not suffer more from enteric. It is a pity that the authorities cannot see their way to remedying the evil.

Candidates for distinction in native classics will be glad to hear it is now possible to have examination boards assembled in Srinagar during the summer.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly, 18th Oct.—The engagement is announced of Miss Geraldine Gerrard, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Gerrard, of Trichinopoly, to the Rev. W. H. M. Lonsdale, Acting Vice-Principal, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.

Trichinopoly is passing through its season of lethargy and slackness, which usually occurs at this season of the year when the weather is so extremely trying. The station is very full as everybody who went away to the Hills has, I think, returned, and there are about forty ladies here now.

Polo has been "going strong" for the past fortnight or so as some of our players returned from camp. There have been several very close games between the Gymkhana and 75th Carnatic Infantry, the results of which were six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. The following were the teams:—75th C. I.—Messrs. Farquharson or B. G. McCloughin (1), Mr. Morrel (2), Major Graham (3) Mr. Dawson (back). Gymnhana—Messrs. Cotterell, (1), Du Pre Thornton (2), Armsby (3), and Medlicott (back).

The drive round the race course has at last been taken in hand by the Local Fund and ought I think to be completed in about a month. It will be a great boon to the residents as it means a drive on the coolest spot in Trichinopoly.

Mr. Johnson, I.C.S., Acting Collector, has returned to Negapatam and has been succeeded here by Mr. Young, I.C.S., who has come from Guntur. Mrs. Young and her little boy follow this week.

Mr. R. A. O'Connor, Examiner of Accounts, P.W.D., has been transferred to Madras, and Mr. Fink has arrived to take his place.

Major T.E. Watson, I.M.S., has succeeded Captain A. Chalmers, I.M.S., as District Medical Officer, the latter having gone to Madras.

Mr. Neville Priestley and Mr. McGloughin have returned from the Railway Conference at Simla.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have come here from Calicut, as Mr. Stephens has taken up an appointment on the S.I.R., and Mr. Acres has returned from England.

KOLAR.

Oorgaum, 19th Oct.—The Sanitary Board has recently sanctioned an increase of the subordinate staff, and with the advent of the Health Officer the sanitation of the villages surrounding the Gold Field should show a decided improvement.

The weather is far from pleasant just now for the time of the year, and the rain, which is badly wanted, is apparently not far off, judging by the close and oppressive heat. The price of food grains still remains high.

Several cases have occurred in Bowringpet, as well as on the field, during the past week, the symptoms being those of cholera. Some of the natives are beginning to call this illness by the above name though the ignorant classes still put it down to cholera.

I regret to have to record the death of Mr. H. Darby, lately in the employ of Messrs. Isaiah Piggot and Sons, the well known shaft sinkers, who up to the time of his death was working for the Champion Reef Company, in charge of its new vertical shaft. He was very popular on the Field.

On information furnished by the local police the house of a village Munsiff in a village some distance away, was searched by the Assistant Superintendent of Police and a quantity of explosives, not covered by a licence, was found. There appears to be a fair quantity of this stolen from the contractors here and sold, at a large profit, to ryots for the purpose of deepening wells.

The lighting of the main road by electricity, which I understand has been sanctioned by Government, is being looked forward to by the public, and it is hoped that nothing will interfere with the work being completed expeditiously. Portions of this road are in a very bad state of repair, as owners of carriages are aware to their cost. A beginning at repairs has been made by the Public Works Department, but owing to the want of rain the work has been at a standstill.

Mr. H. C. Taylor, of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, is expected here about the middle of next month, as he will break his journey at Dharwar to visit the mines there.

Dr. L. P. Stokes proceeded to Bombay "en route" to England last week on six months' leave.

Mr. G. A. Paterson, Chief Engineer of the Mysore Company, left at the same time to accompany his wife as far as Bombay, the latter being bound for England.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 20th Oct.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Baldwin Schools will take place on the 11th November, Mr. P. L. Moore, I.C.S., will preside, and Mrs. Moore will give away the prizes.

Thd first stage of the Viceroy's prize competition will be shot off at Hebbal on Saturday afternoon, the 24th instant. The distances are 200, 500, and 600 yards, I. V. R. A. conditions.

The Mysore Fruit Syndicate has not proved the success that was at one time thought to be a certainty, for I have ascertained that Mr. M. J. Paul, the Australian expert, who is one of the shareholders of the Syndicate, together with two other shareholders have applied to the Mysore Courts for the liquidation of the Company. The matter will be disposed of towards the end of the current month.

The Stewards of the Bangalore Race Club have issued a prospectus for a Sky Meeting on Saturday, the 31st instant. Eight races with stakes of Rs. 49 each are provided, the High Ground Cup, a handicap fol horses over five furlongs; the West End Cup, four furlongs; the Aryan Cup, a handicap for C.-B. horses, five furlongs; the All Pony Handicap, four furlongs; the Bedouin Cup, for maidan Arab ponies, five furlongs; the Arabian Cup, a handicap for Arab horses, four furlongs; the November Cup, a distance handicap round the course for ponies, and the Chase Cup, a steeplechase for maiden horses, one and-a-half miles.

Mr. P. L. Moore to-day continued the trial of Chief Guard Fletcher on charges of abetment of thefts of goods consigned by the Madras and S. M. Railway. The District Magistrate is trying the accused as a Justice of the Peace, the charges referring to the removal from the train at a wayside station of part of a consignment of ghee and ragi and the wrongful disposal of the same. Several witnesses were examined to-day by Mr. B. W. S. Lawrance, Barrister-at-law, the Public Prosecuter, and cross-examined by Mr. Saldanah, Advocate for the defence, and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

The inoculation campaign which was re-started early in the current month has been fairly satisfactory in its results. The number of persons inoculated during the past fortnight in the three plague districts of the C. and M. Station is 1,100. Last year 35,900 people were inoculated which represents about one-third of the population of the C. and M. Station, and as a result of these rather heavy operations, the figures this year are not likely to be so high. In the matter of the destruction of rodents which commenced in June, 1906, and which has been vigorously carried on since, it will be interesting to know that the plague staff heve succeeded in getting rid of over half a million rats, mice, bandicoots and other creatures of that species. The result of these measures is that plague is now only nominally present in the station, only a few cases of a epidemic nature now occurring weekly.

BELLARY.

Bellary, 19th October.—The twelfth annual sports of the Wardlaw College and the competitions for the Grigg Memorial Medal were held on Saturday. The spacious compound of the College, which lends itself well to such functions, was nicely laid out, and a specially running track was prepared. The programme consisted of seven events for the Grigg Medal and fourteen for the College Sports, and most of the events were well contested. The principal events were the Tug-of-War, the Long Jump and the High Jump, in which latter K. Narasimhacharry, of the College, cleared 4ft. 8ins. The sports over, the competitors and spectators adjourned to the enclosure, and the Secretary, Mr. T. N. Vadivelu, B.A., presented his Report, which was a record of substantial work done under the energetic President, Mr. J. P. Cotelingam.

Mrs. G. C. A. Smith gave away the prizes and two Grigg Memorial Medals to the winners. Of the ten institutions in the Ceded District Division invited to compete for the medals, only four schools sent in applications, viz, the Municipal High School, Cuddapah; the L. M. High School, Gooty; the Municipal High School, Bellary; and the Wardlaw College. The competitors from only three of the above institutions took part in the competitions. Two medals were awarded, the first to K. Abdul Rahiman, of the Wardlaw College, and the second to K. Harikrishnan, of the Municipal High School, Bellary. Mr. G. V. Subbarayudu Sastry, B.A., Inspector of Schools of the Circle, who was present on the occasion, gave a consolation prize to the third among the successful candidates D. Joshua, of the Gooty High School.

On behalf of Mrs. Smith, the Rev. G. C. A. Smith addressed the students and said how glad his wife and he were to be present and to give away the prizes, and how pleased they were with everything they witnessed and with the performances of the pupils in particular. He was reminded of his student days when he had a great liking for athletics and it gave him special pleasure to be present that evening. Endurance and self-control were the lessons which he would impress on the minds of the competitors.

After the presentation of bouquets, Mr. Cotelingam thanked Mrs. Smith and the Judges, the Rev. B. Lucas Smith and Father Kuss for their valuable help and other ladies and gentlemen for honouring the occasion with their presence. The singing of the National Anthem brought the interesting proceedings to a close.

NAGPUR.

18th October.—September and October are always dull months in Nagpur and this year has proved no exception to the rule. The feeling of lassitude which seems to come over people at this time of year may be assigned to a variety of causes. It is partly due to the weather, which is for the most part hot and muggy, partly to the period of transition between the end of the "hot weather" and the beginning of the "cold weather" games. Cricket is over and hockey has hardley begun. A few enthusiasts have turned out for polo, but the game is not yet in full swing.

The next few weeks will see a great change. The Chief Commissioner returns from tour this week. The beginning of the "Commission week" has been fixed for the 12th November, and on the same day the Exhibition will be opened. Among other beneficial effects the Exhibition has called forth a regular bust of local literary talent, and Nagpur has become for the time being, a nest of singing birds. One poet somewhat fantastically compares the Secretary of the Exhibition to a "glow worm." "Glow glow", thou Low," begins the strain, and the poem proceed in like manner. The simile is notinapt. Mr. Low certainly burns the candle at late night just now. The better to supervise the preparations, he has shifted his abode to the Exhibition grounds, and works at white heat. Booths and stalls rise as in a fairy scene, adorned with brightly coloured drapery and quaint devices. A lofty tower in white commands the entrance, and in the centre stands a fine pavilion raised by the banker, Bunsilall. An electric installation is being laid down and boilers appear at whose size men stand agape. The posters are works of art. In the back ground is depicted the main building in red with a high tower in the midst and a cupola at either end. In front a great crowd is collected of all "creeds and nationalities." If you look closely you will detect a bishop of the Anglican Church dressed in the approved style, in gaiters and shovel hat (and more besides) and by his side stands a lady (presumably his spouse) under the umbrella which he holds. The goddess Lakshmi is seen hovering in mid air and showering coin on the crowd assembled below. The Motor Reliability Trial also has its advertisement. As is usual with such creations the topography was never seen on land or sea. "Tis not in mortals to command success;" but the success of the Exhibition seems to be assured. One enterprising speculator has already offered a considerable sum for the gate receipts. Bungalows are already at a premium, and several unfortunate officials know not where to rest their feet. The feudatory chiefs have a special camp of their own. One native gentleman informed me that a host of relations were coming to stay with him for the Exhibition. No doubt, many more could tell the same tale.

The Resolution on the Annual Police Report has just been published. Apparently there has been an increase of crime, specially in Berar, not due to political unrest or plague or famine, but to special cause. The increase in the number of offences is assigned to (a) improvement in registration of crimes; (b) the gangs of professional criminals whose existence and organisation has only been ascertained since the close of the year; and (c) the failure to capture some prominent local criminals, who "must certainly have had both a direct and indirect effect in swelling the volumes of crime." In Berar many offences went undetected. The reason for this is said to be the failure of the police "to enlist the co-operation of villagers and village officers." Not only do villagers and village officers render no assistance in investigating and detecting crimes, but it is asserted that they are in many cases the actual committees of offences." What is wanted is a reorganisation of the village machinery for the detection of crime.

LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM.

On the 15th instant we spent an enjoyable day at the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar. On arriving we saw a full company of boy soldiers drawn up to form a guard-of-honour to welcome Brig-General W. S. Garratt, C. B., D. S. O. After his Inspection of the Company we attended Divine Service in the school church, headed by the school band, and heard an impressive sermon by the Revd. W. J. Wickins, M.A., Chaplain of Kasauli. There was a full surpliced choir—all members of the institution, our next move was to the Girls' school room to witness the prize-giving. The girls—more than two hundred in number, dressed in neat bright light material; the boys,—two hundred and fifty in number, in neat blue serge uniform all looking the picture of health.

The Rev. A. Hildesley pointed out that in the L. M. A. all children were taught to do as much as they could for themselves, native servants were reduced to a minimum; all clothes, boots, shoes, stockings, even boot-laces, were made on the school premises and the boys and girls under expert guidance did their own cooking. The Principal caused much laughter by reading a letter which he had just received from some would-be Benedict asking if he could be supplied with a bride. This is perfectly true and we were glad when he said that the girls of the L. M. A. were not given away so cadsually. He added that according to Government reports and according to Government examinations the girls were the best educated girls in the Punjab and that the boys topped the lists in the Punjab. In religious instruction both schools held the highest places in the Diocesan Exam.

The special gymnastic class, under the care of Sergeant Instructor Costello, more than held its own against any gymnastic team in India. Other schools in India boasted their graduate teaching staff, in these schools all the teachers were trained.

The Brig.-General then distributed the prizes and said how pleased he was with everything he had seen and heard and could support everything that the Principal had said.

Mrs. Hildesley then welcomed us to lunch attended by nearly the whole of Kasauli society. After lunch came the sports, the school band, under the guidance of Bandmaster Rickett, giving us an excellent selection of music.

COCAINE SMUGGLING.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS IN SURAT.

Mr. E. P. McLaughlin, Excise Inspector, Surat City, made on the midnight of the 16th instant, three very clever and successful raids on cocaine dens in the city.

There was one case of transporting cocaine, and two of possessing the same.

In the first case a Borah named Dawoodbhai Gulam Husein, living at Syedpura, was arrested for transporting one hundred and fifty grains of cocaine. In the other two cases in which also two Borahs, by name Ebrahim Esabbhai Rungwala and Samsudin Chandabhai, were implicated, were arrested by Mr. McLaughlin, in Jhampan Bazar, for having in their possession seventy-five and fifty grains respectively of the drug.

All the three cases were seized on the same night, the Inspector having had an anxious time of it. The offenders were cleverly entrapped.

The cases have been commited to the Court of the First Class City Magistrate, and will be heard shortly.

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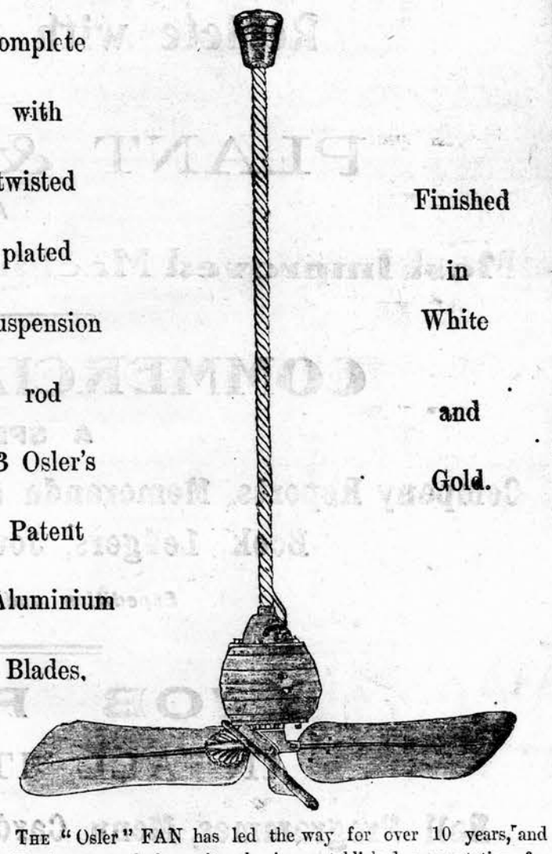

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